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FUJIAN FRONT DISCUSSES SOVIET BUILDUP IN ASIA

OW070957 Fujian Front PLA in Mandarin to Taiwan 0300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Talk on Current Events: "The Soviet Union Steps Up Its Military Expansion in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's strategic focus is on Europe. This is determined by political, economic, military and other factors. In recent years, however, people have discovered that the Soviet Union, while maintaining a strong military force in Europe, has enormously stepped up its military deployment and expansion in the Far East and the Asia-Pacific region. This is a new trend that merits attention.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has taken a series of strategic measures to step up its military deployment in the Far East. At the end of 1978 it set up the Far East theater headquarters, under which are included the commands of the Far East, Trans-Baykal and Siberian Military Districts and the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia. The Soviet Union has deployed modern weapons in the Far East that are not only aimed at China, Japan and other Asian countries but that can be used to attack the continental United States. It has also been redoubling its efforts to build Siberia into a forward base from which to advance eastward. In addition, through the Le Duan clique, the Soviet Union has been able to use Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Danang and Kampuchea's Kompong Som as naval bases in an attempt to gain control of the Strait of Malacca.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has been continuously building up its conventional armed forces in the Far East. According to foreign news agency reports, the number of Soviet ground forces stationed along the Sino-Soviet border has increased from 43 divisions in the past to 46 first-rate, combat-ready divisions at present. Its troops stationed in Mongolia have also increased from three divisions to five divisions. Now the Soviet Union has 1.2 million troops, over 2,000 warplanes and nearly 15,000 tanks deployed in the Far East. Its Pacific Fleet now has more than 100 submarines, 50 major warships, 50 mine sweepers and over 600 landing ships. The fleet is also equipped with an aircraft carrier, the "Minsk." Thus, the strength of the Soviet Pacific Fleet is far stronger than that of the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific. In addition, the Soviet Union has also increased its troops stationed on the four northern Japanese islands to more than 10,000.

The frenzied efforts by Moscow to carry out arms expansion and war preparations in the Far East and the Asia-Pacific region have caused anxiety among the countries concerned. The Japanese Government has indicated that Japan must strengthen its defensive cooperation with the United States and at the same time thoroughly consider the matter of defense in the face of the increasing Soviet threat. The ASEAN countries are also determined to bolster their military strength in order to cope with the military threat from the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Thai defense appropriations for 1981 have increased \$400 million over last year in order to purchase modern weapons and equipment.

The Chinese people naturally will not relax their vigilance in the face of this new Soviet trend.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN

Meeting With Gu Mu

OW081315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu today met with Gordon Wu, chairman of the board and general manager, and Eddie Ho, deputy manager, of Hopewell Holding's Ltd. of Hong Kong.

Wu is a noted architectural engineer. He and Ho have come here for discussions on the opening up of a new city proper in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province and building of an expressway.

During the meeting, Vice-Premier Gu praised the Hong Kong businessmen for their enthusiasm for China's modernizations.

Present at the meeting were Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; Jiang Zhemin, vice-minister of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs of China; and Liang Xiang, vice-governor of Guangdong Province.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW091310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today met with Gordon Wu, general manager of Hopewell Holding's Ltd. of Hong Kong.

In the conversation, Wu told the premier about the plan to develop a new city proper in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, and the building of an expressway from Guangzhou to Shenzhen and to Gongbei.

Premier Zhao praised Wu for his action involving a large amount of funds for China's modernization. He told Wu: "Your action shows your confidence in the motherland's political situation and the policy of opening to the world." Zhao said he agreed to Wu's plan and described his plan as "far-sighted." The premier said, "We will make common efforts for these two basic projects."

Present were Hu Juewen, chairman of China Democratic National Construction Association, and Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

BRIEFS

FUZHOU-MANILA SHIPPING LINE -- According to a 3 December dispatch from Fuzhou, a freight transport shipping line from Fuzhou to Manila in the Philippines has begun service. Since the beginning of this year, in coordination with relevant units, the Fujian Provincial Shipping Company has actively made preparations to facilitate the freighter service. This shipping line service is not only advantageous to transporting exported goods, to reducing costs that had been incurred by the necessity of transporting goods from Fuzhou to Manila through Hong Kong, and to shortening of the time of transport, but also strengthens direct contact between Fujian and the Philippines. [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 8 Dec 81 HK]

VISA OFFICE IN HONG KONG -- Hong Kong, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- The opening of a visa office in Hong Kong by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs was celebrated here today at a reception hosted by Zhao Zhenui, director of the office. Among the 300 people attending were David Akers-Jones, secretary for city and new territories administration; Lewis Mervyn Davies, secretary for security; Robin McLaren, political adviser; Li Jusheng, second director of the Hong Kong office of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Luo Keming and Ye Feng, deputy directors of the XINHUA Hong Kong office, and foreign diplomats in Hong Kong. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 25 Nov 81 OW]

I. 10 Dec 81

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

FRANCE TO ASSIST IN NEUTRON SCATTERING PROJECT

OW100910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Sciences and the French General Administration of Nuclear Energy are cooperating on a neutron scattering project, XINHUA learned today from the academy's division of mathematics and physics. A fairly well-equipped neutron scattering laboratory is to be established in Beijing as a result. An agreement on the cooperation on the project was signed by the two institutions in Paris in March 1980.

China is going to import a neutron scattering spectrometer from France which is to be added to an existing reactor at the Institute of Nuclear Energy under the Chinese Academy of Sciences for experiments on neutrons.

Neutron scattering is a branch of science developed in the last 30 years which is being applied in such fields as solid state physics, life science, metallurgy, new material sciences, chemistry and chemical engineering.

According to the agreement, Chinese and French scientists will cooperate in building three sets of neutron scattering equipment, including a small angle scattering spectrometer which will be Asia's first. With the existing equipment at the institute's reactor, it will serve as a neutron scattering laboratory.

ENVOY TO FRANCE ON SOVIET THREAT TO PEACE

NC091548 Paris AFP in English 1509 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Dec (AFP) -- The main threat to world peace is the "aggression and expansionism" of hegemonism -- the Soviet Union in Chinese parlance -- Chinese Ambassador in Paris Yao Guang said at a press conference today.

Speaking at a meeting of the senate Franco-Chinese friendship group, Ambassador Yao said that far from withdrawing from Afghanistan, the "hegemonists" had increased their troops there, while the "Vietnamese invaders, backed by the hegemonists, still occupied vast stretches of Cambodia."

On the domestic situation, the ambassador said that his government was working to give all Chinese "a comfortable life by the year 2000."

Ambassador Yao, without criticising the growth of European pacifism, maintained that the Soviet Union through its latest "peace offensive" was trying to hoodwink public opinion and hide its true "hegemonic nature."

The Chinese envoy also stressed the importance of newly independent Third World countries achieving economic independence. He said widening economic divisions between North and South states were to be avoided and he hoped that the recent Cancun summit in Mexico would lead to a renewal of dialogue within a United Nations framework.

Ambassador Yao also reminded the senate Franco-Chinese friendship group of Beijing's offer to Taiwan to resume negotiations to resolve the problem of the peaceful reunification of China.

NI ZHIFU, DELEGATION LEAVE ITALY FOR SPAIN

OW091652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, December 9 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese trade union delegation, led by Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, left here for Spain this morning after an eight-day friendly visit to Italy. During its stay in the country, the Chinese delegation held talks and exchanged experiences in union activities with leaders of the CISL, UIL and CGIL, Italy's three principal union organizations. The delegation also toured Turin, Venice and other cities and made extensive contacts with grass-root union organizations and the working people. Yesterday evening, the delegation leader Ni Zhifu gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here in honor of Italian friends in the union circle.

XIE LI COMMENTS ON USSR DURING VISIT TO ITALY

LA REPUBBLICA Interview

PM071111 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 22-23 Nov 81 p 2

[Guido Verganin undated interview in Milan with Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs: "Beijing Is Alarmed: 'Soviets Ready for War'"]

[Excerpts] "The Soviet Union's goal of world hegemony remains. This must be remembered, especially when the Kremlin sits down at the negotiating table. Now with a view to the Geneva negotiations for the reduction of medium-range missiles, Reagan has made a proposal, but does the USSR really intend to negotiate for the sake of peace? The answer is implicit: Moscow is very clever at fishing in troubled waters. The farsighted politicians and the public of the West must be vigilant and not lower their guard," Xie Li said.

"Our stance is consistent," Xie Li continued: "We are fighting for world peace. Western politicians often use the term detente, and Reagan's proposal is aimed at restoring a climate that will make it possible to restore peaceful coexistence. But has detente ever existed? Is the coexistence pursued by the USSR genuine or false? Europe, to which China ascribes a decisive role for peace, knows that while the Kremlin was conducting various important arms limitation negotiations the USSR was at the same time bringing itself into line -- or almost -- with the United States in terms of nuclear missiles and strategic weapons. One hand negotiated while, at the same time, the other armed. It is a well-known game."

[Question] Does that mean that your verdict on the White House's "peace offensive" is negative?

[Answer] It is too early to say whether Reagan's proposal is positive or negative. First, we must see whether it is practical; whether it has an interlocutor in good faith. I say this honestly, for the past 7 years East and West have been discussing in Vienna disarmament in central Europe. The problem has not been alleviated by one iota. It is like a newborn child who has the extraordinary characteristic of already being 7 years old. This all confirms that the USSR is keeping the problem simmering, taking its time, while still pursuing its military effort and its expansionist policy.

[Question] Several people have written that Reagan's proposal is in any case a victory for Europe, for the pacifist movement.

[Answer] The desire for peace exists not only among the European peoples. It exists among all the peoples of the world. The Chinese people not only want it, but need it to carry forward their four modernizations. We have made some progress since the foundation of new China. But the country is still backward. Peace is essential if we are to free ourselves from this condition. We are determined to exploit our coal and oil deposits by means of exports. If the climate becomes tense our hopes will have no scope. We are often asked why, if we are fighting for peace, we often talk about war. It is because there is no peace without vigilance, without eyes open to the adversary. Italy and the countries of West Europe and the European Community want peace; we too want it. The problem is that our adversary does not want it, even though it likes to describe itself as "the angel of peace."

[Question] So there must be negotiations without any lowering of the guard, almost with arms at the ready. So, your verdict on the thrust toward neutralism and unilateral disarmament is obvious.

[Answer] We have declared this repeatedly. We favor serious negotiations for real disarmament.

But the USSR and the United States, the two hegemonic powers, must start with the total and symmetrical destruction of their weapons. The nuclear countries must undertake not to use their deterrent against nonnuclear countries. If this were achieved, if these two objectives were attained, there would no longer be any need to march for peace. [answer ends]

Xie Li contradicted anyone who gained the impression from a telegram sent to the Kremlin on the anniversary of the October Revolution of a softening on Beijing's part toward Moscow. "It is not true. It is a mistaken impression," he said, laughing heartily.

Rome Press Conference

PM091257 Rome AVANTI in Italian 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 17

[Unattributed report on 27 November press conference in Rome given by Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs: "Chinese Say: 'It Is U.S. and USSR's Duty To Disarm'"]

[Text] "Everyone knows that relations between Italy and China are very good. Our visit will help develop them further." This was stated by Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, who led a delegation to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI]. Xie Li made these remarks yesterday afternoon at the MONDOERAIO offices where, at the end of his visit (the delegation leaves Rome for Beijing today), he met with journalists "as a sign of friendship."

The Chinese delegation arrived in Rome 14 November. It had meetings with PSI Secretary Craxi, Deputy Secretaries Martelli and Sprini and other members of the Socialist Party directorate. It was received at the Palazzo Madama by Senate speaker Fanfani. It paid a visit to this newspaper's offices. Then it visited several locations in the country. "Everywhere we went," Xie Li said, "we received the best hospitality. We express to the Italian people our profound feelings of gratitude."

But the departure of Xie Li and the Chinese delegation from Italy was not merely an opportunity for an exchange, albeit cordial, of polite remarks. The meeting at the MONDOERAIO offices, introduced by Pasquale Guadagnolo, was also an opportunity to hear from one of the Beijing government's most influential foreign policy advisers some assessments of the present international situation: East-West relations, relations between China and the Soviet Union, the Taiwan problem; and also a verdict on Italian foreign policy.

Xie Li was asked to express an opinion about the Brezhnev-Schmidt talks in Bonn in connection with the start of the Geneva negotiations. "I am not entirely up to date with how the talks went," Xie Li replied, "though I have heard that the USSR has already rejected the Western proposals. This is a significant fact, which reveals the real Soviet intentions. The Chinese Government's position on disarmament is clear: 'the United States and the USSR possess the largest nuclear forces and it is up to them to guarantee that they will not use them against countries that do not have them; it is up to them to eliminate them.'

"Beijing," Xie Li continued, "has every intention to establish normal relations with Moscow, but it is Moscow that makes it impossible to resolve the problem: it is enough to consider the fact that the Soviet threat to China has been further intensified."

Xie Li was asked what Beijing's reaction would be to a possible future transfer of the SS-20's targeted on Europe to the Chinese border. "We are of the opinion that Soviet expansionism constitutes a threat not only to China but to the entire world. The invasion of Afghanistan constituted a challenge to every peace-loving people. One can imagine how dangerous it would be for Western Europe if the Soviets controlled the Persian Gulf and the entire Middle East area. As far as we are concerned, we are not afraid of the Soviet threat: there are already 1 million of Moscow's troops on our border."

"Our attitude would not change even if the USSR targeted the SS-20's on us. And if it attempted a surprise nuclear attack, it would be an expression of a unilateral will; and in such an event the Soviet military leaders would be committing an irreparable mistake."

Xie Li confirmed this resolute stance with regard to Vietnam too. "We acted in the case of Vietnam with the sole aim of guaranteeing the security of our borders. Now we shall have to see what stance the Hanoi government will adopt in negotiations. But we reserve the right to defend ourselves."

With regard to Taiwan, Xie Li confirmed Beijing's great desire for "the motherland to embrace" the island. "Taiwan's return constitutes a historic mission for the Chinese people, within observance of the desire of the people not only on the continent but also on the island. The proposals put forward by the chairman of the National Assembly for a solution to the problem have received a positive reception both from Chinese people abroad and from our foreign friends. They are valid and reasonable proposals. You will recall the case of the Taiwanese pilot who returned to the mainland. A Taiwanese adviser recently followed his example. These are significant events which demonstrate that the cause of Taiwan's return to China receives ample support from broad sectors on the island. Of course, we must be patient and be able to wait. But Taiwan's return is a historical process which nobody can oppose. The division does not correspond to the people's desires."

The Taiwan issue emerged also in a reference to China's relations with the Vatican. Xie Li gave a diplomatic reply: "There are no innovations. As far as we are concerned, we have a very consistent stance." But, he added: "The Vatican maintains relations with Taiwan, which is Chinese territory."

He issued a flattering verdict on Italian foreign policy. Xie Li took a broad view: "Every government formulates its policy in the specific conditions in which it operates. It is up to the Italian people to issue a verdict on the Italian Government's conduct. But it must be said that Italy has a very wise and intelligent policy as far as Europe is concerned; it makes positive efforts to intensify friendly relations with China and makes its contribution to resolving the problems of a world so full of dangers. And we appreciate this."

COVERAGE OF 4TH SESSION OF 5TH NPC CONTINUES

RENMIN RIBAO on Report

HK101008 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Xiao Yu [3469 7183] in "Today's Talk" column: "Astounded and Inspired"]

[Text] In his government work report, Premier Zhao Ziyang not only comprehensively and penetratingly elaborated on economic problems, but also launched serious and acute criticism against various malpractices existing in our work. In mentioning this, a foreign reporter wrote, "Foreign analysts are astounded when hearing him acutely criticize the internal malpractices of the authorities, as all of them had previously expected Zhao's report not to go beyond economic affairs."

In fact, criticism and self-criticism is our party's old rule and long tradition. This tradition, which had been diminished for a time, is now being restored and developed. It is normal to frequently wage criticism in the political life of the party and the state. Actually, there is no reason to be astonished!

What astounded foreign analysts actually inspires the broad masses of the people who have been worried about the long-standing bureaucratic malpractices in political and economic life. How can the four modernizations be realized and China prosper as long as these malpractices remain? While determinedly exposing and criticizing all these malpractices, Premier Zhao also brought forward the ways to resolve the problems. For example, he declared that the State Council had decided to carry out an organizational reform which would begin in the various departments of the State Council and "be completed within a set period." How can we not be inspired, after witnessing the fact that the party and the government are determined to carry out reform, eliminate malpractices and promote healthy trends?

Planned Parenthood Problems

OW091159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- During their panel discussions a number of the deputies to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC requested that practical measures be taken by the government to further improve the work in planned parenthood. At present, they said, there is a trend of increasing population birth rate, and this merits the attention of the government at all levels.

Deputies Wu Caifen, Song Changgui and Sun Yingfang from Jiangsu Province, said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report stated the importance of planned parenthood, with which we fully agree. But there are numerous difficulties in doing planned parenthood work at the grassroots level. Cadres doing this work offend the people. Now there are more couples with two children in the rural areas. They added the ways of doing planned parenthood work vary from place to place, but the work is very hard to carry out. In some localities the departments concerned "can neither afford to give awards nor do anything as a penalty." They just don't know what to do. In other localities the leading cadres do not pay attention to this work, and the situation is just like what someone has described: "There is no broadcast to publicize the issue, the secretary does not talk about it, and new babies continue to arrive."

Ran Xie, Wang Tingrong, Liu Fengying, Zhao Guozing and Su Gang, all deputies from Guizhou, said the state has not yet formulated a law for planned parenthood. There is no way to grasp planned parenthood work at the grassroots level under the present new circumstances, especially after the various systems of responsibility in production were put into effect in the countryside. If there are difficulties in using the unified method formulated by the state for planned parenthood, local authorities should be clearly authorized to work out methods suited to local conditions.

Deputies Sun Sheng, Zhao Xiang and Xie Yulin from Jilin Province said planned parenthood is a very important and a very hard job. The state should formulate a law for it as early as possible. Once there is a law, everyone will act according to it, and the work will be easier.

Speaking of the increase in rural population birth rate, PLA Deputies Wang Tingrui and Guo Yanlin said some people are still rather seriously affected by such ideas as "the more children, the greater happiness" and "one should have sons to take care of him in old age." In addition, with the peasants' better living conditions, more marriages and more births have taken place. If this is allowed to go unchecked, the outcome will be serious. It is suggested that a planned parenthood law be formulated as soon as possible, and that a multichild tax be levied. In the meantime, investigation and study should be carried out and measures taken so as to solve the problem of how to take care of the old people.

Deputies Wu Xinghui and Yu Shanwu from Zhejiang Province pointed out that now a new peak in births is taking place. If we do not pay attention to this, it will be very difficult to control our population within the limit of 1.2 billion at the end of this century.

Deputy Huang Juxiang (Li nationality) from Guangdong Province said that in the early post-liberation period some 200,000 people of Li nationality lived on Hainan Island. Now the figure has grown to 780,000. Efforts should also be made to promote planned parenthood in the minority-inhabited areas where the population grows fast.

In addition, some deputies pointed out the necessity to strengthen the scientific research concerning planned parenthood. At present, they said, there is a pressing need for convenient and effective contraceptive medicines and devices so as to reduce reliance on the abortive [yin chan 1714 3934] method being practiced at present.

Civil Procedural Law Explained

OW100230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- Gao Kelin, vice chairman of the Commission of Legal Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee, gave a written explanation of the draft civil procedural law of the PRC at a plenary meeting of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC on 7 December.

He said this law was drafted on the basis of constitutional principles, in line with China's present conditions, after practically summing up China's experience in trying civil cases and after regularizing, by means of legal clauses, the systems and procedures that have been proven effective for many years. At the same time, some corresponding provisions have been made on the basis of the new situation and new problems in the trial of civil cases in the course of socialist modernization.

Gao Kelin said solving civil disputes and civil cases by means of mediation is a fine tradition of the Chinese people in carrying out judicial work. Our party and state have always attached importance to mediation work among the people during the few decades since the democratic revolution and the founding of new China. People's mediation committees are a good form of organization for mediating disputes among the people. The basic principles of this draft law provide for the legal status of people's mediation committees and clearly state that people's courts should give them guidance and supervise their work. This is entirely necessary for strengthening people's mediation work.

Gao Kelin said one of China's successful experiences in trying civil cases is the handling of civil cases by means of mediation by people's courts with the help of the masses, investigations and study. The draft law includes this experience into a legal clause and stresses the principle of mediation in the entire process of litigation.

Gao Kelin said for many years China's basic-level people's courts, and people's tribunals dispatched by them, have tried and handled simple civil cases by using a simple procedure, which has been much welcomed by the masses. The draft law sums up this experience and formulates a simple procedure which makes it easy for people to take legal proceedings and for the people's courts to handle legal cases.

He said cases involving the namelists of voters, the announcement of missing persons and deaths and the confirmation of incapacitated citizens and ownerless property are not civil disputes of interests between litigants, but are questions involving the conformation of facts and political rights. Such cases are special and cannot be handled by using ordinary procedures. The draft law provides for a special procedure for trying this type of case. A case will be tried until the matter is solved, and litigation fees for this type of case will not be collected. The method and procedure for trials are relatively simple, and cases are more quickly solved. Civil lawsuits involving foreigners concern the sovereignty and the right of trial in the country. In order to safeguard state sovereignty and protect the people's interests, it is necessary to include, in the civil procedural law, stipulations on lawsuits involving foreigners. This is to promote friendly exchanges with other countries and to make it easy for people's courts and litigants to follow the right procedure during a lawsuit.

Gao Kelin said China is a unified, multinational country. In enforcing the civil procedural law throughout the country, it is necessary to take into account this Chinese characteristic. Therefore, the draft law stipulates that autonomous areas are permitted to formulate supplementary and flexible provisions, which should be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for approval or should be reported to the committee for the record. This will provide a legal guarantee for autonomous areas to enforce the civil procedural law, enhance the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and serve the cause of socialist modernization.

Economist on Foreign Tax Law

OW100842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- The foreign enterprise income tax law (draft) just submitted to the National People's Congress will impose on foreign enterprises operating in China a tax burden close to that in the United States, but less than in Britain and Japan. This was the comment by Jing Shuping, National Committee member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and general manager of the China International Economic Consultants Incorporation during an interview with XINHUA.

The tax rates are attractive, he said. Besides, the law provides that income tax may be reduced or exempted for enterprises engaging in agriculture, forestry, and livestock breeding that make low profits and take longer periods to develop.

"The working out of the draft foreign enterprise income tax law marks a big step forward in China's economic cooperation with other countries," he said.

Jing Shuping said the economic consultants incorporation would calculate the profit rates for both Chinese and foreign consulters in its service. "We will see to it that both the state revenue and the profits of foreign firms will be ensured on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

After the foreign enterprise income tax law is adopted and promulgated, he said, detailed regulations for its implementation will soon be worked out. Costs and depreciation on fixed assets will be defined under specific rules in the light of common international practice.

Ulanhu Sees Minority Delegates

OW100054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Over 1,000 deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, all of them being minority nationalities, met here at a tea party this evening, and chatted about the excellent situation and the great unity of all nationalities in the country.

China's minority nationalities account for six percent of the total population, but minority nationality persons make up 10.9 percent of the total number of N.P.C. deputies.

Liu Lantao, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the tea party. He said nationality affairs over the past few years had been a success. Solidarity among all nationalities had grown stronger. The people throughout the country were happy to see an excellent situation rarely seen in the past. "We should never forget national unity," he said. "The Han and other nationalities should rely on and help each other and not divide. The key to improving nationalities work is to develop the economy in the minority regions."

Addressing the tea party were also Yang Dongsheng, vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, Zhao Tingguang, deputy to the N.P.C., and She Ying, member of the C.P.P.C.C. national committee.

Present at the gathering were party and state leaders Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, and Yang Jingren. Present also were leaders of departments concerned and of minority nationalities' regions.

XINHUA SUMMARIZES MOTIONS AT CPPCC SESSION

OW100124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- A total of 326 motions have been tabled since the Fourth Session of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opened on November 28. These motions will be looked into by a 23-member Motions Examination Committee elected at the opening session. Then they will be handed over to the government departments concerned for execution.

Forty percent of the motions deal with economic problems; it was 35 percent in the third session last year. The rest touch on all fields of endeavour, including politics, legislation, education, culture, public health, united front work, and foreign relations.

Engineer Zhu Mei of the foodstuffs bureau under the Ministry of Light Industries proposed a motion for improving the management system of light industries and forming specialized companies of different trades.

Geologist Cheng Yuqi and 18 other C.P.P.C.C. National Committee members in a motion suggested setting up joint mining enterprises in mining areas to manage, develop and tap various kinds of mineral resources in a unified way.

Lang Zhonglai, a technical adviser to the general industrial bureau of the Ministry of Railways, made a motion for an industrial vitalization law. He suggested prohibiting the import of machinery and engineering products that China can make so as to protect its industries.

Zi Yachua, director of the advisory office of the People's Bank of China, in a motion called for the prompt promulgation of a trust company law.

A great number of motions call for improving higher education, raising the quality of teaching and speeding up the training of scientific and technical personnel.

BUDDHIST LEADER URGES SUPPORT OF MODERNIZATION

OW100922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- President of the Buddhist Association of China Zhao Puchu has said that Chinese Buddhists should do what they can in the service of the country's modernization.

Zhao Puchu is a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

He said at a C.P.P.C.C. group meeting that Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report had greatly enhanced his confidence in China's socialist construction.

"The ten principles for economic development enunciated by the premier," he said, "are an embodiment of the idea of everything for the people, an idea that conforms with the aspirations of the Buddhists."

"Historically, Buddhists made indelible contributions to farming, afforestation, bridge and road building and the preservation of historic relics," he said. He expressed full support to the proposal for a nationwide tree-planting drive.

Zhao Puchu said that Buddhists should continue to assist the government in implementing the policy of freedom of religious belief and help protect cultural relics, conduct researches and train young Buddhists. They should, on a patriotic basis, strengthen their ties with Buddhists in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas and increase their friendly contacts with Buddhists in foreign countries.

RAILROADS TO MEET 1981 PLAN; NEW LINES PLANNED

OW100730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- China will start constructing two new railways in 1982 while improving major sections of the existing railways. This is part of the program worked out by the Ministry of Railways to implement the policy of strengthening the transport and communications as stated in the government work report by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

According to Liao Shiquan, vice-minister of railways and a deputy to the National People's Congress, one of the new railways will link Yanzhou, a coal center in east China, with the port of Shijiusuo, totalling 300 kilometers in length. The other will lie between Beijing and Qinhuangdao, 270 kilometers long. Both will be completed by 1986.

Completion of the two lines will help improve railway transport in east and north China and facilitate the export of coal and other materials.

In 1982, the vice-minister said, the Ministry of Railways would concentrate its manpower, materials and financial resources on improving the railway network around Beijing. This would include continued work on the double-tracking and electrification of the 377-kilometer railway between Beijing and Datong, a major coal center in Shanxi Province and completion of the electrification of the 235-kilometer railway between Taiyuan in Shanxi Province and Shijiazhuang in Hebei.

He said improvement of this railway network would facilitate the development of energy industry in north China and help to ship Shanxi's high-grade coal to coastal areas and for export.

The vice-minister said the railways departments have in the past few years made efforts to serve the readjustment of the national economy and help the urban and rural people. Sixty pairs of passenger trains have been added to the schedule this year, boosting the total number to 906 pairs per day. Air-conditioned trains are now running between Beijing and Shanghai. "More passenger trains will be added next year, and air-conditioned trains will be put into operation on the Beijing-Guangzhou railway," he said.

69-year-old Liao Shiquan has long been in charge of the work in railway departments since new China was founded in 1949. "During the period of economic readjustment," he said, "it is impossible for the state to allocate large investments for railway construction. The transportation capacity can still be raised by renovating the existing 51,000 kilometres of rail lines and improving the management.

"Heavy rails will be laid on the main trunk lines next year, and the state will produce more box wagons and refrigerator cars and coaches. Some 1,200 coaches will be turned out next year.

"Although floods interrupted the traffic on nine railways last summer and autumn, for one to two months in some cases, the country's 1981 quotas for rail transport will be fulfilled. A total of 950 million passengers and 1,040 million tons of freight are expected to be carried by rail by the end of this year," he said.

Annual Quotas Fulfilled

OW100930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- China's railways fulfilled this year's freight quota 29 days ahead of schedule and passenger quota 23 days ahead, according to the Ministry of Railways.

By December 8, 887 million passengers and 982 million tons of freight had been transported. The increases over last year in volume of major goods, including chemical fertilizers, pesticides, cotton, phosphate ore, cement, grain, manufactured goods, chemicals and farm and native produce, ranged between 2 and 17 percent. In the first 11 months of this year, the railways shipped 376 million tons of coal or 96.5 percent of the annual quota.

During summer and autumn, nine trunk lines, including the Chengdu-Kunming, the Chengdu-Chongqing, the Baoji-Tianshui, the Baoji-Chengdu, the Changchun-Dalian and the Shenyang-Dandong, were interrupted by floods for a total of 4,860 hours.

BEIJING MEETING MARKS 9 DEC STUDENTS RALLY

OW091856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- The December 9 students rally in 1935 was honored here today for its patriotic spirit, accompanied by a call on Chinese youth to give their best to the country's fight for modernisation.

Speaking at this afternoon's meeting to mark the 46th anniversary of the occasion, Deng Liqun, director of the Research Office of the Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, said the mainstream of youth is always trustworthy. History has proved it, and socialist China is proving it.

He urged young people to "be staunch and work hard" when confronted with difficulties in building their country.

Six veterans of the student movement who are now government ministers and leading political figures had a cheerful chat with Beijing's university students at today's meeting sponsored by the All-China Students Federation.

On December 9, 1935, some 6,000 students paraded in Beijing to protest against Japanese aggression and demand national resistance. They met bloody suppression from Kuomintang military police. The movement turned an important page in the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang, a student leader in the parade, said at the meeting that the modern history of the Chinese revolution has proved that only the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party can lead it to victory, that intellectuals by themselves can get nowhere if they are separated from the leadership of the party.

The young generation is to carry on the socialist cause and should have help from the veterans, he said.

Han Tianshi, Beijing University party secretary, recalled how he and many young people in the 1930's had to give up their studies and take up arms to defend the country. "How we hope the students today will study hard to build it," he said.

Lu Ping, once the university's president and now a vice-minister of machine building, saw it as a good point that "our students eagerly concern themselves with affairs of state." He expected them to do well in both their studies and in fostering a proletariat world outlook.

Pan Weimin, chairman of Beijing University students' union, reported on his schoolmates' visits to three provinces and the results of their study of the rural situation. Their 15 reports based on investigation received good comment and encouragement from the government.

Qi Baolin, a student of Mongolian nationality soon to graduate from the Central Institute for Nationalities, spoke on behalf of students in his institute. We will carry on the patriotic spirit of the December 9 movement and contribute our share to the development and progress of China's minority nationalities, he pledged. He is vice chairman of the All China Students Federation.

COMMENTATOR ON SCIENCE, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

HK100839 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "With Agriculture Relying on Science, the Emphasis Is on Popularization"]

[Text] The development of agriculture relies on policies and science. This is an important policy decision made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. While gradually perfecting the various forms of responsibility systems, we must at the same time conscientiously settle the question of the reliance of agriculture on science.

The reliance of agriculture on science involves many fields and there is a lot of work to be done. Departments concerned with agricultural science and farming techniques and leadership at various levels in the countryside must at present put the emphasis on popularizing the existing achievements of agricultural science and farming techniques.

As a result of the efforts made by the broad masses of researchers in agricultural science over the years, our country has already accumulated some achievements in agricultural science and technology. Many of them have already been popularized and applied, but looking at the country as a whole, the work of popularization and application is still not very ideal. According to the statistics of departments concerned, even in those areas in which popularization has been properly carried out, only about half of the existing achievements have been popularized and applied. In other areas, generally, 70 to 80 percent of the achievements have still not been applied in production. At the same time, the masses of peasants have an urgent need for science and technology, and they long for the agricultural scientists and technicians to help them in scientific farming and in scientific development of a diversified economy.

The success of the work of popularization will not only satisfy, as quickly as possible, the need for the peasants to study science and technology and enable the existing scientific and technological achievements to quickly produce economic results, but it will also give an impetus to agricultural research.

Whether or not an achievement can be popularized depends on whether or not it can produce good economic results and whether or not it is welcomed by the peasants. This requires the personnel engaged in agricultural research to go deep into production practice, select a proper research subject and produce a really mature and first-rate achievement. The reasons why the improved strains of "long-grained hybrid rice" and "Shandong cotton No 1" can be popularized over an extensive area within a short time are their outstanding economic results and their keen reception by the peasants. An important reason why many of the scientific and technological achievements cannot be popularized at present is that they are divorced from the actual needs of the peasants or because they are not first class and cannot be fitted into the system. Therefore, placing the emphasis on popularization will not only be a test for agricultural research, but will also provide an impetus to agricultural research.

China has 270,000 agricultural scientists and technicians at present, and about half of them are mainly engaged in the work of popularizing agricultural techniques. There are also several hundred thousand personnel partly released from productive labor engaged in popularizing agricultural techniques and nearly a million peasant technicians. In the past, because we had for a long time practiced the policy of "everyone eating from the same big pot," the peasants had no enthusiasm for studying and applying science and thus the role of these agricultural scientists, technicians and popularizers also could not be brought into play. Now, with the implementation of the production responsibility system, these people have become much sought after. However, they still experience a great many difficulties in actual work and they still lack scientific organization. To make a success of the work of popularizing the achievements of agricultural science and technology, we must urge leadership at various levels in the countryside to conscientiously study and solve these problems so that the enthusiasm of the personnel engaged in popularizing agricultural techniques can be brought into play and so that a scientific system of popularizing agricultural techniques can be gradually set up.

The work of popularizing is a key link between research and application. If this work is not properly carried out, regardless of how many or how good the achievements may be, they cannot be translated into actual production. We must get rid of the viewpoint of despising the work of popularizing and strengthen the ties between the research units and the departments in charge of popularizing. Generally speaking, agricultural research units have greater technological capabilities and are more conversant with various key measures for increasing production and knotty problems in production. Personnel who have been engaged in the work of popularizing agricultural techniques for a long time have accumulated a great deal of experience and they understand the local conditions of agricultural production and the needs of the people. They must learn from and help each other and work together. Departments in charge of popularizing should consult research departments on their own initiative regarding the new achievements and techniques already affirmed and popularized. Research departments should also actively participate in the popularization and dissemination of technology, provide technical training and make a success of the work of popularizing techniques together. In short, we must resolutely overcome the phenomenon of research and popularization splitting up, not communicating with each other and working separately.

Agriculture relies on science, and the emphasis is on popularization. Once this objective has been defined, departments concerned with agricultural science and farming techniques, agricultural colleges and schools and the broad masses of agricultural scientists and technicians at various levels will be able to work with one heart and fully bring their abilities into play, and a new situation will appear in China's agricultural production.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON WESTERNIZATION ADVOCATES

HK050911 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Wang Chengren [3769 2110 0088]: "The Westernization Advocates Were Not Successors of Lin, Gong and Wei"]

[Text] Recently, some people have raised the view that the Westernization advocates were the successors of Lin Zexu, Gong Zizhen and Wei Yuan. This view is worth discussing. The most basic criterion for judging whether the Westernization advocates were the successors to Lin, Gong and Wei lies in the degree of similarity in their attitudes toward the foreign capitalists' aggression against China and toward the order of semicolonial rule. If we use this criterion to compare the landlord class reformists represented by Lin, Gong and Wei with the Westernization advocates of the landlord class represented by Zeng Guofan, Zuo Zongtang and Li Hongzhang, it will be very hard for us to arrive at the conclusion that the latter are the successors to the ideas and cause of the former.

We all know that Lin Zexu, Gong Zizhen and Wei Yuan were all members of the group that upheld the resistance during the Opium War and were patriots who persisted in fighting against aggression. They all cherished a bitter hatred toward the opium trade and favored strict prohibition of it. When Britain sabotaged China's campaign to prohibit the sale of opium and carried out armed provocation and a large-scale aggressive war against China, they all adopted the stand of national defense and fought against the British aggressors in word and deed. They clearly defended the righteousness of the struggle they took part in. As Gong Zizhen said, "What we are doing is driving them out but not wiping them out. We are defending them from invading our territory but not engaging them at sea in warships.... This action is certainly different from our ancestors' provocations in border areas for the purpose of expansion." ("Collected Works of Gong Zizhen" second edition, p 170) These words were in stark contrast to the fallacy of the group of people who favored surrender. This is the key reason why Lin, Gong and Wei are given a positive evaluation in modern Chinese history and why people praise them.

This was not the case with regard to the Westernization advocates. They were not only wrong in their failure to take part in fighting against the allied forces of British and French aggressors, but also in their recognition of the legality of the foreigners' aggressions against China, their acceptance of the order of semicolonial rule in exchange for the support of the Western powers, their formation of overt military alliances and their cruel suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the people of all nationalities that centered around the Taiping rebellion. In other words, by selling out the national interests, they colluded with foreign aggressors to massacre the people at home. Such actions were no longer the landlord class' crimes in suppressing peasants in the general sense, but they showed that the Westernization advocates played the roles of traitorous slaughterers. This is the basic reason why Zeng, Zuo and Li, especially Zeng and Li, became typical negative figures in modern Chinese history and were held in disgust by the people. Furthermore, this is also the key difference between Zeng, Zuo and Li on the one hand and Lin, Gong and Wei on the other as well as the basis of our analysis of the nature and roles of the Westernization advocates.

Because of this key difference between the two groups, their aims in "learning from the foreigners" differed greatly. The origin of Lin's, Gong's, and Wei's support for "learning from the strong points of foreigners" lay in their shock at the defeat in the opium war. They thought that the defeat was a great shame to their country and nation and that their nation should go all out to make itself strong and learn from the foreigners for its own purposes so as to drive the aggressive foreign forces out. This meant that "learning from foreigners" was aimed at "resisting them" and "mastering all the strong points of both the Western countries and China" "so as to enable the Chinese Navy to sail on the oceans and engage the foreign aggressors at sea."

Moreover, "we should set up manufacturing entities so that after learning from foreigners for a couple of years, we will no longer rely on them." ("Geography and History of the Maritime Countries," vol 2) Moreover, they believed that so long as China "promotes talented people, its military forces and government will be put in good order, the minds of its people will be united in obeying the government and the country will enjoy such prestige that all the world will feel joyful when China is pleased and will worry when it is angry." "The bans and edicts issued by our country are observed throughout the world and the kings of other countries come to pay tribute to our emperor." ("Preface to a History of the Military Achievements of This Dynasty") Despite the revelation in these words of their backward ideas of dreaming about the restoration of the former prestige of the "heavenly reign," their basic ideas were "learning from foreigners" to defeat foreign aggression and make their country rich and powerful.

What did the Westernization advocates do? They made a loud cry about "learning from foreigners" for "making our own country powerful," but their true intentions and actions were to fawn on foreigners. As far back as during the Opium War, Zeng Guofan showed his views of fawning on foreigners. After the signing of the "Treaty of Nanjing" in 1842, when people were extremely resentful of the Qing Government's traitorous crimes of surrender, Zeng Guofan spoke out publicly in defense of Qing Government. He said "The appeasement negotiations this time are in fact against the government's will." He also boasted that the signing of the treaty was what he called "the best way out," and something that conformed to the so-called "doctrine of resignation to God's will." ("Collected Works of Zeng Guofan," "Family Letters," vol 1) He willingly accepted the order of semicolonial rule. Later he alleged, "the troubles caused by foreigners are the acts of providence and cannot, therefore, be rectified by the efforts a few people." Thus he used the "theory of providence" to prove that the foreigners' aggression against China was reasonable and the order of semicolonial rule was unchangeable. He also required that one should be as "loyal, faithful and truly respectful" to foreigners as to one's Qing masters. He said, "In dealing with foreigners, we should be careful to be loyal, faithful and truly respectful to them...whether they are obedient or rebellious. We should always keep on being so and never be otherwise." ("Collected Works of Zeng Guofan," vol 18) Moreover, after making a comparison between the Qing Government's attitudes toward foreigners and the result of its foreign policies at that time and those before, he said that during the reigns of Daoguang and Xianfeng, "we failed to establish a good foreign policy in dealing with foreigners. As a result, we sometimes negotiated with them and sometimes engaged them in war. Thus we sank deeper and deeper into trouble and could not find a way out." After the reign of Tongzi, because of "our adherence to the policy of peaceful negotiations without the slightest deviation, there has been peace for a decade. This has already proved the good effect of this policy.... In the future, we should persist in seeking friendship by yielding to compromise." ("Collected Works of Zeng Guofan," "Draft Memorials to the Throne" vol 29) This revealed his slavish attitude to foreigners and proved that what he followed was a regular traitorous capitulationist line. This traitorous line was completely accepted and further developed by Li Hongzhang. In his diplomatic activities later, Li always blindly sought compromise and peace in the face of foreign aggression. At that time some people pointed out that "Li Hongzhang is always the first one to favor peaceful negotiations and the last one to favor war." ("Westernization Movement," book 3, p 18) This diplomatic line of fawning on foreigners and of surrendering indicates that their "learning from foreigners could not truly be aimed at" "resisting foreigners" and could not make the country and nation rich and powerful but could only bring more serious national calamities on China.

With regard to the problem of "using foreigners to overcome foreigners," the two parties had nothing in common. In modern history, there were conflicts of interest among Western capitalist powers in their aggression against China and how to make use of these conflicts was what the Chinese politicians, strategists and generals could and had to do. The key lay in the guiding thought and basis of their actions.

During the Opium War, Lin Zexu put forth the idea that "it seems to be a good measure to control and rule over the foreigners by means of using foreigners to overcome the foreigners and sowing discord among them to make them quarrel with each other." "If we break off commerce with all those foreign countries, it is very likely that they will collude and unite with each other in desperation." ("Political Essays of Lin Zexu," "Draft Memorials to the Throne From the Governor of Liangguang," book 2, vol 1) Their idea of "using foreigners to overcome foreigners" was aimed at resisting foreign aggression, safeguarding national independence and achieving the aim of disintegrating the enemy by exploiting the contradiction between the aggressors and adopting different measures to deal with them in accordance with different conditions. Moreover, this idea was based on making vigorous preparations for war, daring to "start border provocations" and advocating using war to stop war." ("Inner Collection of the Essays of Guwei Hall," vol 3) Undoubtedly, this strategy of "using foreigners to overcome foreigners" must be affirmed.

With regard to its underlying thought and its results, we can find nothing to affirm in the Westernization advocates' strategy of "using foreigners to overcome foreigners." When Korea suffered Japan's daily aggravating aggression, Li Hongzhang did not conscientiously make preparations for war to check the enemy's aggression on the basis of military strength, but out of his fear of the enemy, he put forth the idea that "at present, it is better to use the enemy to overcome the enemy by means of signing treaties with the Western countries so as to contain Japan." ("Materials on Diplomatic History at the End of the Qing Dynasty," vol 16, p 15) In fact, signing treaties with the Western countries could not contain Japan. Moreover, it would inevitably have ended in giving away our national sovereignty, opening the door to let in the enemy and resigning ourselves to perishing. It could not really achieve the aim of using the enemy to weaken the enemy but would only be exploited by the enemy and would only bring greater national disasters to the country. Such instances were common in Li's diplomatic activities. They deserve our serious criticism and summing up.

Owing to the differences in the two parties' aim in "learning from foreigners," their concrete ideas in "learning from foreigners" and "overcoming foreigners" differed entirely. This was mainly shown in the following respects:

First, Lin, Gong and Wei stressed the necessity and significance of learning from foreign countries with respect to ships and guns, but they did not advocate the view that weapons alone decide the outcome of war. In summing up the experiences in fighting against Britain, Lin Zexu pointed out that victory in war depended on "good weapons, skill in using them, courage and unity." ("Collection of the Letters of the Well-Known Figures in the Reigns of Daoguang, Xianfeng, Tongzi and Guangxu," "Letter to Yao Chunmu and Wang Dongchou," vol 2) Here, he not only mentioned the importance of weapons but also put more stress on the human factors -- the victory of war depended on skill, courage and unity. Wei Yuan went a step further and said that even if China had the same guns as the Western countries, if it relied only on the guns but failed to pay attention to the men who used the guns, the places where these guns were to be deployed, the difference between using them for attack and for defense and between using them on the land and at sea, and if the Chinese were preoccupied only with using the shortage of guns as an excuse and with making guns, the result would only be supplying guns for the enemy." He emphatically pointed out, "the unity of the people is more important than good weapons." ("Geography and History of the Maritime Countries," "Sea War Strategy," vol 1) This differed in essence from the Westernization advocates' view that weapons alone decided the outcome of war. The Westernization advocates regarded strong warships and powerful guns as something divine. Whenever they were faced with a strong enemy, they would emphatically say, "the Chinese warships have not been in operation for very long, and they could not possibly counter the Western ones so rapidly." "The Navy has not finished its training; it is unwise to imprudently ask it to fight Western powers." ("Collected Works of Li Hongzhan," "Draft Letters Collected in the Translation Department," vol 14)

In making every diplomatic surrender, they would say, "the navy has not finished its training yet, and more warships have to be purchased," therefore, they had to "make concessions in signing the treaties." ("Collected Works of Li Hongzhang," "Draft Letters to Friends and Colleagues," vol 20)

Second, Lin, Gong and Wei favored learning Western science and technology and setting up factories to manufacture foreign goods, but they opposed an official monopoly. When Lin Zexu was encouraging setting up mines and factories in Yunnan and in Guizhou where he was the governor at that time, he clearly pointed out there would be "many abuses" if they were run by the government. He favored calling on the businessmen and the people and giving them permission to set up mines and factories through joint investment, giving them rewards if they succeeded and allowing them to close down as they pleased." [quotation marks as published] ("Political Essays of Lin Zexu," book 3, vol 9) Wei Yuan was also of the opinion that while the state set up mines and factories, permission should be given to the people to set up factories of their own. He said, "The businessmen who are willing to set up shipyards should be permitted to build ships either for their own use or to sell." ("Geography and History of the Maritime Countries," "Sea War Strategy," vol 2) He thought that so long as the government gave this permission, people would vie with each other in setting up factories and China's machine building industry would soon catch up with that of the Western countries.

On the contrary, 20 years later, the Westernization advocates favored absolute government monopoly over the war industry and opposed the idea that "the rich peasants and businessmen... imitated the foreign ways of machine manufacturing to seek profits on their own." ("Westernization Movement," book 4, p 78) with regard to civilian industry enterprises, they suggested that "no permission should be given to the people to set up factories on their own in the coming decade. They are only allowed to invest in official enterprises and hold only a limited number of shares in them." ("Collected Works of Li Hongzhang", "Draft Memorials to the Throne," vol 43) At that time some people in China had already accumulated capital and were willing to invest in modern industry. Obviously, what the Westernization advocates did only played a role in stifling the development of national capitalism. They did not aim at developing national capitalism but at developing a bureaucratic capitalism with strong feudal characteristics. This could not make China either rich or strong. It would only make a few Westernization advocates who were warlords and officials rich and strong. Compared with Ling's, Gong's and Wei's ideas, the Westernization advocates' ideas were a great historical retrogression. How can they be said to be the successors to Lin, Gong and Wei?

Third, the idea of "overcoming foreigners" advocated by Lin, Gong and Wei meant overcoming not only the European and American aggressors from the sea but also the Russian aggressors in the north. They wanted to safeguard the overall territorial integrity and sovereignty of the motherland. As far back as the period before the Opium War, Gong Zizhen had begun his energetic study of the history and geography of the border areas. He was aware of the facts of the Russian aggression in northeast China at the beginning of the Qing Dynasty. Having analyzed the conditions in the northwest areas he raised the idea that people should be moved to settle in the border areas in order to resist foreign aggression. This showed his high vigilance over Russian aggression in the northwest. Lin Zexu also had deep insight into Russia's aggressive ambitions. A few months before his death he pointed out, "Will it not be Russia that will finally be China's source of trouble? I am old, but you will see it." ("Short Biographies of the Worthy Personalities of the Qing Dynasty," "A Short Biography of Lin Zexu," vol 25) In his "A History of the Military Achievements of This Dynasty" and "Geography and History of the Maritime Countries," Wei Yuan exposed the aggressive nature of Russia and sharply pointed out that the situation at that time was "Russian annexation in the northeast and British nibbling of our territory in the southeast." ("Geography and History of the Maritime Countries," vol 11) These were in sharp contrast to Zeng Guofan's and Li Hongzhang's words and actions in frenziedly selling out the territory and sovereignty of the motherland. At that time, Zeng and Li had the idea of giving up China's territory in the northwest.

When Britain and Russia tried to seize Xinjiang, Zeng Guofan favored the idea of "temporarily giving up the territory outside the path (Yumen path) and concentrate our efforts on affairs inside the path." Li not only called this idea "prudent advice" but also said "it will not impair the strength of our country if Xinjiang is not recovered." ("Collected Works of Li Hongzhang," "Draft Memorials to the Throne," vol 24)

When a strong enemy force was bearing down upon the border, Lin, Gong and Wei not only did not flinch but conscientiously made preparations for war and advocated the idea the country should have a regular army "with fine weapons and brave soldiers." What was more praiseworthy was that they believed that the people were a force to fight against the aggressors and advocated the idea of using and relying on the strength of the people to a certain degree. Lin Zexu said, "My colleagues and I have made an investigation of the people's minds and found that not only the gentry but also the fishermen, peasants and businessmen hate the aggressors because of their brutality. They will certainly form a militia to resist the aggressors and defend their homes." He believed that "the people's support could be relied upon," and was of the opinion that, "if these foreigners do not repent and reform, we will convene all the people who are young and strong and they will form a force too strong for the foreigners to survive its attack." ("Political Essays of Lin Zexu," "Draft Memorials to the Throne From the Imperial Commissioner to Guangdong," book 2, vol 1) Moreover, he issued an official proclamation to the people, saying that "Englishmen are tricky by nature and they have used opium to poison our people and defraud our people of money. Every one of our people should resent and hate them." "Permission is given to everybody to kill these Englishmen as soon as their warships enter our waterways." ("Notice To Reassure the Public on the Arrogance and Brutality of the English Aggressors") He was confident that if only the army and the people were united and if only they succeeded in luring the enemy into our territory and attacked them together, they would kill the enemy as easily as they did chickens and dogs. ("Political Essays of Lin Zexu," "Draft Memorials to the Throne From the Governor of Liangguang," book 2, vol 4) Wei Yuan enthusiastically praised the victories of the masses of the people in their struggle against aggression. In his "Ten Poems Written on the Surrounding Seas" he praised the anti-British struggle of the people in Sanyuan Li with the following lines: "Suddenly there came the news that the people had risen up in arms, and out of common hatred tens of thousands of their militia had surrounded the commander of the aggressors." ("Collection of Guwei Hall Poems," vol 9) In his "Sea War Strategy" he also time and again pointed out, "it was the patriotic people who killed the enemy commanders and routed the enemy warships in Guangdong. It was also the patriotic people who captured the enemy warships twice in Taiwan and burned them in Nanao." "The rapes and robberies carried out by the foreign soldiers roused the anger of the people. Therefore, the people fought the foreigners and surrounded their commander in Sanyuan Li and intercepted their fleet at Hengdang, Humen and burned their ships to ashes. This showed the bravery and strength of the people in Fujian and Guangdong." He cited "foreigners' comments on China's affairs" and said, "the stevedores, fishermen and hawkers on the coast of Guangzhou are now superior to the Europeans in courage and skill. If we recruit them into the army, they will become first-class brave and strong soldiers." ("Geography and History of the Maritime Countries," vol 1) This idea of relying on the people to defeat the enemy that Lin and Wei expressed in their struggle against aggression is a precious legacy for the Chinese nation in fighting against their national enemies.

In the face of the national enemy, Zeng, Li and their like not only did not dare to resist the enemy despite the great army under their control and only failed to make conscientious preparations against war but also restricted the resistance of the army on the front. They adopted a hostile attitude toward and resolutely suppressed the struggle of the masses. They cruelly suppressed and killed the patriots who formed an anti-foreigner religious faction to carry out the struggle against aggression.

After they betrayed Taiwan, they suppressed the Taiwan peoples' struggle against Japanese occupation by cruelly blockading the seas and thus putting the Taiwan people in the position of perishing. The above examples are enough to show their cruelty and ruthlessness toward the people.

Historical facts have adequately proved that the Westernization advocates were not successors to Lin, Gong and Wei, but rather the renegades of Ling's, Gong's and Wei's patriotic ideas and cause, nor were the bourgeois reformists and revolutionaries the successors to the westernization advocates. The reformists' and revolutionaries' movement and struggle started at the time when China suffered a crushing defeat in the Sino-Japanese war, because the Qing ruling regime, including the Westernization advocates, carried out a line of compromise and surrender. In order to rescue the country and the nation from perishing, the reformists mobilized the candidates for the final stage of official examination to hand in a petition to the emperor and put forth the ideas of "rejecting peace talks, moving the capital elsewhere, carrying out reform and training the army." Thus they started the reform movement. On the other hand, the revolutionaries were determined at that time to overthrow the reactionary Qing Government by means of armed struggle, thus starting the bourgeois revolution movement. At that time the Westernization advocates were thoroughly antagonistic to the reformists and the revolutionaries. How can we say that there was a successive relation between the Westernization advocates on one hand and the reformists and revolutionaries on the other, since their differences and antagonism toward each other were as clear as daylight? There should always be a clear distinction between patriots and traitors.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES SELF-RELIANCE

HK100849 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Wu Wen [0702 3080] "Self-Reliance and Learning From Foreign Countries"]

[Text] The relations between self-reliance and learning from foreign countries are an important content in the thinking of Comrade Mao Zedong about the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC highly praised the scientific significance of Mao Zedong's explanations on this aspect. We must proceed from reality, conscientiously study these explanations and correctly use them.

How to handle the relations between China and foreign countries in the course of the revolution and construction? Our basic guiding principle for handling such relations is that self-reliance is primary and foreign aid is supplementary.

The revolutionary cause of the proletariat demands that the proletariat in various countries must support each other. But in order to fulfill such a cause, the proletariat in various countries must first of all base themselves in their own countries, rely on the revolutionary force and the efforts of the masses in their own countries, combine basic Marxist-Leninist principles with the practice of their own countries and independently follow the line, principles and policies that are in line with the situations of their countries so as to ensure that they will win victory. We are now undertaking the great cause of the socialist modernization program. In such a big socialist country as ours with a population of 1 billion, it is particularly imperative for us in carrying out the modernization program to mainly rely on our own efforts.

But we must also understand that under the current international situation, it is impossible for our country to develop its economy by isolating itself from the outside world. The world economy is developing amid an exchange of trade and the interflow of funds and scientific cooperation among various countries. It will not work to carry out construction behind a closed door. We must base ourselves on our own country, have the whole world in view and learn from all the advanced experiences of foreign countries that are favorable to us.

In the past, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique took advantage of the leftist mistakes made by our party, set up self-reliance and learning from foreign countries in opposition to each other, closed off the country from international intercourse and blindly opposed things foreign and all these ran counter to Marxism and science.

The situation in which our country was isolated from the outside world has been changed following the downfall of the "gang of four." We are now carrying out an open-door policy, boldly making use of foreign capital and importing advanced technology. These measures represent an important strategy that has been taken by the party Central Committee to step up the socialist modernization program.

Some understanding has to be solved in implementing the open-door policy. Some people regard self-reliance as meaning that everything has to be produced by ourselves. This is an absolute and one-sided view of self-reliance and according to such a view, no country in the world is self-reliant. To supplement one's shortcomings through exchanges of one's advantages does not violate the principle of self-reliance; on the contrary, it facilitates self-reliance. Because we are limited by the conditions of our technology and resources, we consequently have disadvantages and shortcomings in some aspects that are lagging behind other countries. Why can we not supplement our disadvantages with the advantages of other countries? We must correctly make use of the international division of work, exchange our advantages to supplement our disadvantages and make foreign things serve our country. In this way we will be able to display our advantages and disadvantages even better to save time and achieve a better economic effect. Therefore, to uphold the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands in carrying out the modernization program does not mean to exclude either learning from foreign countries or using foreign aid. On the contrary, we will be able to effectively strengthen our ability in self-reliance only when we are good at learning from the advanced experiences of foreign countries and import advanced technology. Therefore in carrying out the socialist modernization program, we must, in addition to fully exploiting our own resources, boldly make use of foreign capital and technology in a planned way. Of course, no matter whether we are making use of foreign capital or importing technology, we must do so according to the situation of our country so that these measures will be in the interest of displaying our advantages. In this aspect, we must pay attention to economic effect, rationality and applicability and we must also stick to diversification. In making use of foreign capital, we cannot just rely on loans; instead, we must resort to various forms such as developing joint ventures with foreign countries, processing imported materials and assembling imported parts. Neither can we just build big factories; we must also build small and medium ones and carry out even a single link of production. In importing advanced technology, we cannot just import complete sets of advanced equipment. We must also carry out diversification and in particular we must import more intermediate technology that is suitable for our country.

Comrade Mao Zedong also said that in learning from foreign countries we "must learn critically and analytically; we cannot blindly learn, nor can we copy everything and apply it mechanically." We have much experience in this respect. In the past when we were learning from the Soviet Union, we just copied and applied things mechanically from the Soviet Union and consequently we made mistakes of dogmatism. Now as we are implementing the open-door policy and advocating learning from foreign countries, we must pay attention to overcoming and preventing such mistakes. We must learn from the scientific technology of foreign countries selectively and analytically. We must proceed from the needs of our country and our technical foundation and mainly concentrate our efforts in learning from, digesting and absorbing the advanced technology of foreign countries that is suitable for our country and such measures must be closely combined with our own research and creativity. In transforming our economic management system, we must also learn from the good experiences of other countries. We must not repeat the mistake of mechanically copying and following the experiences of others; we must proceed from the reality of our country and open up a new road that accords with the situation in our country.

Comrade Mao Zedong also demanded that we heighten our national confidence and work hard for the prosperity of our country. The economy of our country is not yet advanced while the level of our science and technology is still low. Some people only see the shortcomings of our country and fail to see the advantages and consequently they feel nationally inferior. They consider all foreign things to be good. This is slavish thinking. We must understand that although our economy and culture are still backward, that does not mean that everything of ours is backward. We can in no way lose confidence in our country, nation and people. Ours is a socialist country under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, a country that has rich positive and negative experiences, a country where there is no exploitation and oppression. Therefore as long as we are able to work hard for the prosperity of our country, we will no doubt advance to the forefront of the world with regard to material and spiritual civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCES

HK081030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Wei Xinghua [5898 5281 5478]: "We Must Not Mechanically Apply Foreign Experiences"]

[Text] While discussing the question of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly emphasized that we must not mechanically apply foreign experiences. On the contrary, we must proceed from reality and follow a path suitable to our national condition. This approach is very appropriate.

The rationale of opposing the mechanical application of foreign experiences is opposed to two erroneous tendencies: closing the country to international intercourse and blindly opposing everything foreign. These two erroneous tendencies have produced adverse effects in our country's socialist construction. We have suffered a lot because of them.

What is the correct attitude then? In his "On the Ten Major Relationships," Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly pointed out: "Our policy is to learn from the strong points of all nations and all countries, learn all that is genuinely good in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields and in literature and art. But we must learn with an analytical and critical eye, not blindly, and we must not copy everything indiscriminately and transplant mechanically. Naturally, we must not adopt their shortcomings and weak points."

Many laws of socialist construction are still within the realm of necessity to us. In the past, by relying on the study of Marxism, the Chinese revolution took on an entirely new look. However, our study of Marxism has not been sufficient to date. We have paid more attention to the Marxist theory that capitalism is bound to disintegrate and socialism is bound to triumph. We have not paid enough attention to the Marxist theories on the general law of socialized mass production, political life, science and technology and cultural heritage. We must continue to study the Marxist theory on general truth.

Regarding socialist construction, it is wrong to say that we have not acquired any experiences. However, we should also realize that our ideas on the way to carry out socialist construction are not enough. Over a fairly long period of time in the past, we knew very little about the experiences of other socialist countries, especially about those experiences which had undergone changes. We should not weaken our study and investigation in this respect. On the contrary, we should strengthen them.

It is absolutely necessary for us to resist and oppose the bourgeois corrupt system of foreign countries. However, for a long time in the past, we failed to do well in scientifically studying advanced science and technology as well as enterprise management methods of capitalist countries.

It is wrong to say that we should not learn anything from the bourgeoisie. As far as enterprise management is concerned, some enterprises in advanced countries have succeeded in employing less people to achieve high work efficiency. Foreign businessmen are also good at doing business. We should learn all these from them in an analytical way so as to improve our economic work.

All these have shown that it is right for us to learn from foreign countries. It is wrong if we are not willing or even do not dare to raise this subject. The fact that today we oppose the mechanical application of foreign experience does not mean that we should not learn from foreign countries. What we basically mean is that we should, first of all, learn from foreign countries. However, we should see this matter with an all-round outlook.

While learning from foreign countries, we should avoid mechanically applying their experiences. We should pay particular attention to this issue as we implement an open-door policy today and promote international intercourse. For example, we should learn from the experiences of foreign countries in order to reform our economic system. But we should not apply them in a mechanical way, simply because their experiences will improve in practice as things continue to develop. We should not even mechanically apply their successful experiences because our condition varies from theirs. We should proceed from our actual condition in order to study well the experiences of foreign countries. If we fail to make specific analysis and are not able to discern the weak points of foreign countries, or even stick to the things which foreign countries have already given up, we are bound to suffer a setback.

Regarding the importing of technology and facilities, we should not import things which are not truly advanced or regard them as advanced when they are not. Even if the technology and facilities are truly advanced, we should not import them blindly. First, we make sure that the necessary conditions prevail in our country for fully utilizing the technology and facilities. Second, we should make sure that they can be truly applied in our country. Third, we should fully understand the comprehensive economic results which they can produce. Ours is a country where the labor force is tremendous and funds are insufficient. We should not blindly seek the most advanced technology. In this respect, we should keep our previous lessons firmly in mind. We should take into account our capability for utilizing and incorporating imported technology and equipment. We should also take into account the overall balance of our national economy and study the practical role of imported technology and facilities in the development of our national economy.

We should particularly analyze economic theories of foreign countries. For instance, the problem of the energy crisis is widely discussed throughout the world. We should analyze it. It is true that energy has been in short supply in many countries. However, we should not thereby reach a wrong conclusion that an energy crisis has occurred. Economic difficulties and the crises of Western countries should be mainly attributed to the capitalist economic system itself. With the development of science and technology, the exploitation and use of new energy sources are inexhaustible. It is utterly groundless for us to be pessimistic about the problem of energy.

Regarding the problem of learning from foreign countries, why do various lopsided views occur? It is mainly because we lack a correct attitude. We are not accustomed to making an analysis of things foreign and our own condition. Without analyzing them, we are liable to speak or act on "hearsay information." Without first making our own judgment, we are bound to jump from one extreme to the other.

BEIJING RIBAO ARTICLE ON INFLUENCE OF HONG KONG

HK091538 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Mu Gong [2606 0361]: "The 'Beijing School' and the 'Hong Kong School'"]

[Text] In the 1930's, there was the struggle between the "Beijing school" and the "Shanghai school." Mr Lu Xun satirized this situation in one of his articles. He wrote: "Beijing was the imperial capital of the Ming and the Qing Dynasties and Shanghai was the seat of many foreign concessions.

"Naturally, there would be more government officials in the imperial capital and more merchants in the concessions. As a result, learned men in Beijing became government officials while those in Shanghai became merchants." What he said was indeed true. At that time, Shanghai was the adventurers' paradise and as a matter of fact, it was more colonized than the ancient feudal capital. Since there were many concessions in Shanghai, there were many foreigners and much imported goods, many villas, dance halls, casinos, high fashion, continental cuisine and other social trends considered more "progressive" than those of Beijing; even Peking Opera was divided into two schools -- the "Peking school" and the "Shanghai school." However, the Peking Opera fans in Beijing did not recognize the "Shanghai school" as the orthodox school.

This was the 1930's and 1940's, and I am not going to elaborate on this time. However, my mind cannot help but think of the present situation. Hong Kong today is an enlarged version of the Shanghai of the 1930's and in a sense, it is a "modern" adventurer's paradise; whereas the "Beijing school" not only represents the capital of our socialist country, but also our socialist motherland.

The majority of Hong Kong inhabitants are our patriotic overseas compatriots. They are concerned about the motherland and are willing to make contributions to the four modernizations. As we are currently practicing an open-door policy in regard to foreign countries, we want to import new technology and absorb foreign capital. Undoubtedly we welcome contributions from the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. However, we definitely do not want to import exotic dress, decadent music, rock and roll dances and obscene books and magazines; neither do we want to import the hackneyed tune of bourgeois human nature, human rights, democracy and liberty. In short, we must resist the corrosive capitalist "civilization."

There are learned men and scholars in Hong Kong, and there are publications of various styles with quite a number of them being patriotic and making positive suggestions and well-meaning criticism on the construction being undertaken in the motherland. However, there are also some reactionary newspapers and magazines which spread rumors and intentionally malign and slander our motherland. Probably, the ideology of bourgeois liberalization in our country was supported and encouraged by these reactionary Hong Kong newspapers and magazines. There was a time when our country was flooded with rumors, and these rumours were probably started in Hong Kong.

As a matter of fact, if we glance over the newspapers and magazines in our country, we see that many of them are imitating the Hong Kong style in their layout and headlines. Even advertisements are being influenced. At one time, even pictures of beautiful girls were used in signboard advertisements. This is indeed an unpleasant scene. The content of some articles is also being influenced, and some of them contain unhealthy things. There are also naturalistic descriptions in some literary and art works, and there is a growing number of short essays on exotic topics. Furthermore, some comrades even say that we should seek nourishment from foreign lands and cultivate a "new" ideology and a "new" art school along with the development of the emancipation of our minds and the open-door policy. They also say that an invincible force has been formulated in modern poetry, novels and paintings and literary theories and we should not ignore it. If we treat Hong Kong as a showcase of Western culture and if the open-door policy means that there will be a flood of ideology of bourgeois liberalization, then the nourishment we derived from foreign lands would be too frightening. Can't we distinguish nourishment from poison?

We must resist the attempt of the "Hong Kong school" to smash the "Beijing school." We must not allow the ideology of bourgeois liberalization to destroy our socialist culture. Reflecting on the past in light of the present, I cannot but seriously bring this problem to your attention.

As a matter of fact, the progressive personages living in Hong Kong do not worship foreign things as some people in the mainland do and they are able to resist the corrosive capitalist "civilization" of Hong Kong. Recently, I saw a Hong Kong film entitled "Money Kills." Although the film exposed only a small part of the triad culture of Hong Kong and the ending might not be realistic, it is indeed a severe warning to people who indulge in the practice of the "Hong Kong school." Why can't our literary and art circles introduce and emulate more works of this type?

ARTICLE ON PRINCIPLE, FLEXIBILITY OF CONSTITUTION

HK091428 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Li Buyun [2621 2975 0061] In "Learn Something About the Constitution" column: "The Principle and Flexibility of the Constitution"]

[Text] Generally speaking, all laws should combine principle with flexibility. However, as far as a legal system as a whole is concerned, the more effective it is, the more it should embody this integration. A constitution possesses the highest degree of legal effectiveness and should therefore be an even better example of this integration than laws in general. For a country like ours it is doubly important to correctly solve this problem within the constitution.

In summing up our experience in the drafting of our 1954 constitution, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that there were two main reasons why this constitution enjoyed the support of the broad masses. One was that it correctly and aptly summed up experience. The other was that it correctly and aptly combined principle with flexibility. In this constitution, the correct integration of principle with flexibility manifested itself mainly in the following points: 1) Principle was evident in our stipulation of the development of a socialist system of ownership by the whole people; flexibility was evident in our engaging in state capitalism. Moreover, there was not just one form, but "various forms," and realization was not to be achieved in a day, but "gradually." 2) On the one hand, we stipulated that "the PRC is a unified multinational state," and on the other hand, we stipulated that "regional autonomy applies in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities." "The organs of self-government in all autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties exercise autonomy within the limits of the authority prescribed by the constitution and the law." "The organs of self-government in all autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties may draw up statutes governing the exercise of autonomy or separate regulations suited to the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in a given area. These statutes and regulations are subject to endorsement by the standing committee of the NPC." 3) On the one hand, we affirmed the material guarantee of the realization of citizen's rights in our country. On the other hand, we stipulated that this material guarantee could only be "expanded gradually."

Two points must be noted here. First, the integration of principle with flexibility does not by any means imply that the scope of the constitution may be left vague and ambiguous. Second, the common law should be closely coordinated with the constitution's flexibility in scope and should furnish concrete explanations and supplementary provisions to it or should lay down general laws to define it in concrete terms. This will prevent people from interpreting and applying this flexibility as they please, causing chaos in their practice of it, or defeating the purpose of this flexibility. For example, article 76 of the 1954 constitution provided as follows: "Cases in the people's courts will be heard in public unless otherwise provided for by law. The accused has the right to defense." Here, principle was evident in the hearing of cases in public. Flexibility was evident in the "otherwise provided for." In the "decision on cases which are not to be heard in public" adopted by the Standing Committee of the NPC on 8 May 1956, it was expressly provided that: "Cases in the people's courts in which state secrets are involved, in which shameful secrets of the defendant are involved or in which the offender is a young person under 18, need not be heard in public." In this way, those cases which are not heard in public, that is, the situations "otherwise provided for," were made even clearer.

At present, major changes are taking place in our country's politics, economy, culture and so forth. Therefore, certain express provisions contained in the 1954 constitution should not be reenacted wholesale. However, the correct and appropriate application of principle and flexibility is what we must aim at in our present revision of the constitution.

BAN YUE TAN PICKS TOP 10 NEWS ITEMS FOR 1981

OW091447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA) -- The No 23 issue of BAN YUE TAN, which will be published on 10 December, lists the 10 major events at home and abroad in 1981 as selected by its editorial department.

The 10 major domestic events are the following:

1. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was convened, Comrade Hu Yaobang was elected as chairman of the CCP Central Committee and the plenary session adopted the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC.
2. Chairman Ye Jianying put forward the nine-point proposal for Taiwan's return to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification.
3. Premier Zhao Ziyang set forth the 10 principles for China's economic construction at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC.
4. The national forum on questions on the ideological front made an explicit call for opposing the tendency of bourgeois liberalization.
5. PRC Honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling passed away.
6. Direct election at county level was completed throughout the country.
7. The Beijing PLA and PLA Air Force units carried out modern war military exercises.
8. China succeeded in launching, for the first time, three satellites with a single carrier rocket.
9. The main channel of the Chang Jiang was successfully blocked and reopened at Gezhouba Dam.
10. The Chinese women's volleyball team won the world championship for the first time.

The 10 major international events are as follows:

1. Heads of governments from 22 countries held "North-South dialogue" to discuss international economic issues.
2. Three Kampuchean parties held talks to explore possible paths for united action against Vietnam.
3. Reagan entered the White House and assumed an uncompromising attitude toward the Soviet Union.
4. Egyptian President as-Sadat was killed by assassins.
5. The crisis in Poland intensified and the first secretary of the Polish party Central Committee was changed.
6. Iranian leaders were killed in waves of bombings and the political situation was unstable.
7. The French Socialist Party became the ruling party after the election.
8. A Soviet submarine intruded into Swedish territorial waters and was detained.
9. A large-scale pacifist movement was unfurled in Western Europe.
10. The United States launched the space shuttle.

HUANG HUA RETURNS TO BEIJING FROM AFRICA VISIT

OW101232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, and his party returned here by air today after their visit to Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Ghana.

They were greeted at the airport by Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; and diplomatic envoys to China from the visited countries.

SOCIETY TO STUDY ECONOMIES OF MINORITY AREAS

OW081228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA) -- A society to study the economy of areas inhabited by China's minority nationalities was set up here at a six-day meeting attended by economic research workers and minority people from all parts of the country. Zhang Yangwu, vice-president of the Central Institute for Nationalities, was elected president of the society today.

The society will be a nationwide academic organization. Its aim is to carry out research and study the basic theory of the economic structure in minority nationality areas. Members hope to serve socialist economic and cultural development in the minority nationality areas and help train economists from among the minority nationalities.

Deng Liqun and Yu Guangyuan, vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, are advisers to the society.

PLA'S YANG DEZHI QUOTED ON MODEL TEACHER

OW091321 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO, the party committee of the PLA General Staff Department recently made a decision to popularize the teaching methods and experiences of (Ji Bumei), teacher at the communications academy, at the PLA academies and schools.

Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi said Comrade (Ji Bumei's) devotion to the party's educational task, her spirit of constantly probing into educational work, her creativity, hard work, earnestness, conscientiousness, sense of responsibility, down-to-earth work style and her model example of simultaneously teaching and educating students deserve popularization.

(Ji Bumei) maintains that teaching is a science. To improve teaching, she strives to study the various teaching methods. In studying educational psychology, she pays attention to the students' attitude toward learning. While setting strict demands on the students, she refrains from hurting their self-esteem. (Ji) stresses the importance of teachers making efforts to master the basic knowledge in political ideology and knowledge in their respective professional fields. Emphasis must also be placed on teachers' oral and writing skills, she maintains. To improve her own oral skills in teaching, (Ji) practices several times before each lesson. In each lesson she strives to communicate to her students in the most lively manner.

MILITIA ANNTIAIRCRAFT TRAINING IN ANHUI ENDS

OW052052 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The first training class for command cadres of militia antiaircraft battalions and regiments in Anhui Province, sponsored by the Anhui Provincial Military District, ended yesterday in Hefei. Following 2 months of studies and examinations, the entire training class achieved an outstanding overall average mark of 91, with a passing rate of 100 percent and 74 percent of the trainees rated as excellent.

(Gao Langting), adviser, and (Wang Peiran), deputy chief of staff, of the provincial military district, spoke at yesterday's graduation ceremony. They also issued certificates of merit to advanced collectives and individuals, on behalf of the party committee and leaders of the provincial military district.

The training was conducted in the spirit of standing ready to use existing equipment while aiming at future development. Both classroom work and field practice were stressed, and training was conducted in a thorough way, step by step. The trainees studied such courses as antiaircraft artillery firing theories, fire direction and preparation, and so forth in a rather systematic way. Through the training, the overwhelming majority of the trainees have learned rather well the essentials of command at the battalion and regimental levels and related staff work. They have initially learned to explain, demonstrate and make calculations and meet the requirements to organize training in peace-time and to command troops in war. Thus a solid foundation has been laid for improving the quality of militia antiaircraft artillery training and strengthening air defense construction at key points in the province.

FUJIAN HOLDS RURAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCES

OW081433 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on rural work, the provincial conference on agriculture and livestock breeding and the provincial conference on the work of commune- and brigade-run enterprises ended on 5 December after 10 days of meetings. The conferences called for continuing to stabilize and perfect the system of responsibility in agricultural production and further enhance the excellent situation in the countryside. Some 600 persons attended these conferences. They were the responsible persons of departments concerned and the representatives from various prefectures, municipalities and counties.

At a joint session, the participants listened to a report on the guidelines of the national conference on rural work and Comrade (Wen Xiushan's) report on the rural work of Fujian. Jin Zhaodian, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a summary report at the joint closing session.

The conference pointed out the present rural situation in Fujian is very good. It is estimated that the total agricultural output value of the province this year may exceed 4.4 billion yuan, a 37.2 percent increase over that of last year. The commune members' income has increased markedly, with per capita income nearing 200 yuan.

The conferences called for immediate solutions to the following problems in the rural areas:

1. It is necessary to assign cadres to strengthen leadership over the very small number of communes and brigades where the system of responsibility has not been implemented or is unstable. Those communes and brigades must select and implement, as soon as possible, a system of responsibility with which the masses are satisfied.

2. Contracts for production and for delivering and selling agricultural and sideline products must be signed without delay.
3. It is necessary to resolutely protect and manage well collective property and public production facilities and ensure their proper use. It is necessary to resolutely stop unauthorized division of collective property and prohibit the selling of land, large farm machinery and tools, warehouses and drying grounds.
4. It is necessary to firmly improve financial management.
5. It is necessary to conduct serious investigations and studies and find ways to ease the burdens of the masses.

The conferences pointed out that the agricultural development depends on correct policies and scientific farming. They called on all localities to treat the selection, cultivation and popularization of fine seeds as a constant important task, set up and improve institutions for cultivating and supplying fine seeds, establish sapling and seed producing centers and do a good job in scientific use of water and fertilizers to bring about rapid development of agricultural production.

JIANGSU HOLDS CIVIL AFFAIRS FINANCIAL MEETING

OW060941 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpts] A Jiangsu provincial conference on financial work in civil affairs was held in Nanjing 25 November-5 December. At the opening of the conference, Vice Governor Li Zhizhong first relayed Comrade Hu Yaobang's important instruction on financial work in civil affairs providing relief to disaster victims and the Ministry of Civil Affairs party organization's (?directive) on implementing the instruction. Directors, finance and accounting personnel of the civil affairs bureaus from all prefectures, municipalities and counties and relevant personnel from provincial departments concerned attended the conference.

Judging from the province as a whole, the civil affairs departments at various levels have done a great job in the past 3 years since the reinstitution, and their achievements are primary. However, problems still exist in the management and use of funds in civil affairs. In some units where problems are quite serious, chaos has not been eliminated.

Vice Governor Zhou Yifeng addressed the conference on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and people's government. He urged party committees and governments at various levels to strengthen leadership over civil affairs work. Comrades (Wang Ruguang) and (Xia Yu), deputy directors of the provincial civil affairs department, made an investigative report on the financial work in civil affairs and a report on suggestions for civil affairs for the coming winter and next spring respectively.

In his closing speech, Comrade Li Zhizhong discussed, in particular, the question of rectifying party work style. He said that to stop the chaos in the management and use of funds for civil affairs, first of all it is necessary to rectify the work style of leading party cadres. Once we have corrected the party work style and established rules and regulations, it will not be difficult to basically eliminate the chaos in civil affairs work within a short time.

NONMETALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS VERIFIED IN JIANGSU

OW091242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Nanjing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Jiangsu Province, east China, has verified a number of non-metallic mineral deposits for its building materials, chemical, light and metallurgical industries, according to the provincial geological department.

High-quality attapulgite clay, a decolorant and ingredient in drilling mud for the petroleum industry, was found in Luhe and Xuyi Counties. This is the first time such a clay deposit of industrial value has been found in China, the department said.

A limestone deposit found on the eastern outskirts of Nanjing has been proved to have reserves of more than 200 million tons. In addition, four big and medium-sized limestone deposits were verified in Yixing, Jintan and Tongshan Counties and in Xuzhou. A silica deposit was found in Suining County. Both materials are used in the manufacture of cement and glass.

Kaolinite was found in Suzhou Prefecture. The material is used for high-quality electric insulators and mining will begin soon, according to the department.

A ceramic clay deposit was found in Yixing County, which is able to supply the local ceramic industry. Another deposit was verified in Gaochun County in quantities which will last 30 to 40 years. Lizardstone, large quantities of bentonite and kyanite have been verified in Donghai, Jurong and Shuyang Counties, the department said. Lizardstone is used in the metallurgical industry and as an auxiliary material for chemical fertilizer. Bentonite is used in adhesives, suspending agents, plasticizers and stabilizers. Kyanite is used for high-quality refractory materials.

JIANGXI PREPARES 1982 MILITARY PRODUCTION PLANS

OW081141 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Local military industrial enterprises in Jiangxi Province have increased production and financial incomes by a big margin, but they want to continue their efforts and press forward. While paying attention to increasing production and income and fulfilling their annual production tasks in an all-round way this year, they are making early preparations for next year's production. Their preliminary 1982 production plans have been worked out after discussion by cadres and workers. They plan to concentrate their efforts on the production of good, highly marketable products in 1982. They will take further measures for the production of bicycles which are in urgent demand in the market. They will invest more manpower, material and financial resources in building and improving the bicycle production lines in order to lay a firm foundation for mass production.

In order to promote sales, the leading cadres and sales personnel of local military industrial enterprises under the provincial office of national defense industries have attended two national meetings for ordering goods. They have dispatched a large number of sales personnel -- carrying samples of products -- to promote sales and sign sales contracts in urban and rural areas of Jiangxi and other parts of the country. As of the end of November, 50 percent of the planned 1982 products for civilian use have been sold.

At present, the enterprises under the provincial office of national defense industries are making efforts to procure raw and processed materials. Shipments of raw and processed materials for use in the first quarter of 1982, particularly those in short supply, have arrived one after the other. The enterprises are inspecting and repairing their equipment. The provincial office of national defense industries is organizing efforts to build additional necessary equipment by local military industrial enterprises or in cooperation with other enterprises. The local military industrial enterprises are stepping up the processing of semifinished equipment and the storage of materials in order to have enough equipment and materials to meet the needs at the beginning of next year's production.

HAINAN CCP HOLDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK100739 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting 30 November-6 December as a step to carry out the spirit of the meeting for cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels of Guangdong Province and the decision by the provincial CCP committee and provincial government concerning speeding up the construction on Hainan Island. At the meeting, the party organizations and governments at different levels were asked to properly use the competence given by the province, conscientiously implement the guideline of "stepping up development though opening up," actively introduce capital from foreign countries while lifting restrictions on policy implementation at home, mobilize every positive factor, promote production, enliven the economy and expand foreign trade by every means, so as to speed up economic construction, make Hainan Island prosper as fast as possible and eventually turn it into a fully developed rich land. Present at the meeting were the leading comrades of the regional CCP committee and regional commissioner's office, secretaries of the CCP committees of all counties and municipalities in Han District, leading comrades of all directly subordinate departments, committees, offices and bureaus concerned, and so on. Comrade Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP committee presided at the meeting and made the summary report.

From the end of September to the beginning of October this year, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and provincial government convened a meeting for cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels. The meeting brought forward the decision concerning certain problems of speeding up the construction in Hainan Island, which clearly defined the guideline of speeding up economic construction of the island. In order to implement the spirit of the meeting for cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels and the decision by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government, the regional CCP committee and regional commissioner's office called together the leading comrades of economic departments to review the situation and thus worked out the tentative implementation scheme. At the meeting, all participants have conscientiously studied the decision by the provincial CCP committee and provincial government. Tentative plans worked out by different departments, an animated discussion centering around the problem of how to carry out the guideline of "speeding up development through opening up" and make use of the competence given by the province to step up the economic construction in the region. All participants realized that the decision by the provincial CCP committee and provincial government completely conformed to the reality in Hainan Island. It is another strategic decision to speed up the development in the island after the issuance of document No 202 of the State Council. On the one hand this decision fully affirmed the necessity and possibility of making use of foreign capital to expand foreign trade and introduce technological equipment from foreign countries. On the other, it emphasized the mutually complementary and causal relations between the promotion of internal economy and the implementation of the open-door policy toward foreign nations, with the former as a strong backing for the latter. Its basic starting point is to attain a relatively fast development speed by every means. We must emancipate our own minds and brace ourselves to resolutely carry out this correct guideline and concentrate our strength to push ahead with all economic tasks.

A preliminary deliberation was made at the enlarged meeting on the guiding ideology and concrete measures for carrying out in our region the decision by the provincial CCP committee and provincial government. Here below are the tasks which are to be vigorously grasped:

1. Widely propagandize and conscientiously study the decision by the provincial CCP committee and provincial government.
2. Arouse initiative of every aspect to carry on external economic activities in a faster and better way.

3. Develop agricultural production at a relatively high speed.
4. Continue to carry out the guideline of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading for industry, improve the economic effect of industrial enterprises, strive to make up deficits and increase surpluses.
5. Conscientiously resolve the problems of communications and energy.
6. Promote finance and trade, and thus enliven the market.
7. Strengthen the party's leadership over economic work.

Editorial Stresses Development

HK100756 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 8 Dec 81

[HAINAN RIBAO editorial: "Speed Up Development Through Opening Up" -- date not given]

[Summary] The decision recently made by the provincial CCP committee and provincial people's government on certain problems concerning the speeding up of development on Hainan Island is another strategic decision following the issuance of document No 202 of the State Council. "The basic spirit of this decision rests on the implementation of the guideline of 'opening the door more widely to the world while granting greater flexibility at home' under the unified leadership and support of the central authorities and the provincial government. Thus, in speeding up development through opening up, we will be able to enliven the economy and make Hainan Island rich as soon as possible."

The decision by the provincial CCP committee and provincial government has brought forward a three-point guideline, namely, to open the door more widely to the world, to grant greater flexibility at home and to expand the autonomy of Hainan Island. This guideline clearly defines the direction and creates better conditions for economic construction on Hainan Island. Opening the door more widely to the world means to carry out a series of policies which are favorable to the import of foreign capital and advanced technology, and to encourage investment and export. Capital of foreigners and Overseas Chinese should be employed to expand foreign trade and promote tourism so as to raise accumulated funds. In granting greater flexibility at home, we should readjust all existing policies and regulations which bind the development of the productive forces, so as to arouse initiative in every aspect. Collective and individual economies should be promoted along with the state economy on the premise that the socialist public ownership element remains predominant in the whole economy. By integrating the above-mentioned external and internal policies, the progress of the economic construction on Hainan Island will be greatly speeded up.

At present, in carrying out the policy of importing foreign capital and technology, the stress should be placed on promoting the plantation and processing industries for tropical agricultural products, tropical forestry, animal husbandry, tourism and infrastructure construction. All possible forms including processing and assembly of imported raw materials, compensation trade, joint venture business and production, and so on, can be adopted to step up the readjustment of industry. In such a way we will be able to establish a light type of industrial structure which is export-oriented, labor-intensive and economically efficient.

"By and large, we should place all external economic activities on the basis of the exploitation of local resources when working out a comprehensive plan; proceed from easier tasks to more difficult ones; and develop the economy step by step and in a planned way. All haphazard and precipitate practices should be prevented." As for greater flexibility, we must attach more importance to the function of the collective and individual economies while giving full play to the backbone role of state farms, other state-run factories, mines and enterprises in economic construction. "We must further strengthen and improve the party's leadership in speeding up the development of Hainan Island."

HEBEI COMMENTATOR VIEWS RURAL IDEOPOLITICAL WORK

HK080743 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Station commentator's article: "Ideological and Political Work in Rural Areas Must Be Stepped Up"]

[Text] As our party's various economic policies for rural areas have been carried out, an encouraging situation which has seldom been seen since the founding of the PRC is emerging on the agricultural front in our province. However, in implementing the principle of material reward, some communes and brigades have slackened their efforts in ideological work. A small number of people, being only concerned for their personal interests, have overlooked or even harmed the interests of the state and collective. They do not observe state regulations, practice profiteering or even exploit others. Some people even scramble for forest trees and occupy (?residential) land. In certain places, feudal superstitious activities have been enlivened. All these circumstances show that ideological work can never be slackened.

How can we strengthen ideological and political work in rural areas after the enforcement of the production responsibility system? A lot of facts have shown that, in order to do a good job in ideological and political work, party members and cadres must first of all strive to improve the party's work style and make themselves the models for the masses of commune members in every aspect. This is the most important point! Only when party members and cadres manage to set an example, be selfless and earnestly carry out policies, can they establish high prestige among the masses and have strong backing in handling problems. This is the fundamental guarantee for the improvement of ideological and political work.

In the second place, stress should be put on the application of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism in doing ideological work. We must justly struggle against unhealthy tendencies and forcefully overcome the incompetence and low morale in some party organizations. In the meantime, we should praise, encourage and support those cadres and commune members who love the country and the collective, abide by law and work hard, so that a healthy atmosphere can be fostered. We must be courageous in criticizing crooked practices and unhealthy tendencies. Those who seriously violate the law and discipline must be punished according to law. These practices can also serve as a form of education for cadres and the masses.

Facing the new situation which has emerged after the production responsibility system was commonly carried out in rural areas, we must also pay special attention to the integration of ideological and economic work and that of moral encouragement and the principle of material rewards. On the one hand, the policy of distribution according to work must be firmly upheld so that the principle of more work, more pay can be materialized and egalitarianism can be eliminated. On the other hand, the general practices of having deep love for the collective, working selflessly for the public interest, and uniting and helping each other must be advocated, so that the socialist consciousness of cadres and commune members can be unceasingly improved and lofty values and attitudes can be fostered. We must take measures to unremittingly enrich the healthy cultural life in rural areas, and build a spiritual civilization while building material civilization.

As the situation in rural areas is developing very fast at present, we must pay attention to new circumstances, try our best to resolve new problems, unremittingly sum up experiences and enthusiastically promote ideological and political work so we will be able to make new contributions to the further development of the good situation on the agricultural front.

TIANJIN COMMENTATOR VIEWS HANDLING CRIMINALS

HK091402 Tianjin RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Apply Party Policy to Hit and Split the Criminal Elements"]

[Text] The rally for passing verdicts on criminals held in Tianjin yesterday was a great success! It not only manifested the tremendous might of the people's democratic dictatorship and dampeden the arrogance of the criminal elements, but also fully reflected the policy of the party and showed a way for the criminal elements to turn over a new leaf. The passing of verdicts and sentences on criminals in this way has inspired the people, alarmed the criminal elements and warned the lawless elements.

Since June this year, party and government organs as well as political and law departments at various levels in Tianjin have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the public security forum for five municipalities held by the CCP Central Committee and of the public security work meeting held by the municipal party committee, done a great deal of work in strengthening public security in Tianjin and achieved definite results. Consequently, there has been a change for the better in the public security situation in Tianjin and a decrease in criminal cases, and the masses are beginning to reflect a sense of security. However, we should also recognize that the condition of public security in Tianjin is still not stable. Crimes are still very serious, major cases still occur from time to time, speculation, manipulation and smuggling activities are still rampant and civil cases have also increased. Therefore, we must continue to make persistent efforts on the basis of the preceding stage of work, carry on the battle and strive for a more notable change in the public security of our municipality by the end of this year.

In the past months, the practice of strengthening public security has proved that the policy of quickly cracking down on murderers, rapists, robbers, arsonists and bombers and other criminal elements who seriously jeopardize society, put forth at the public security forum for five municipalities held by the CCP Central Committee is entirely correct and in keeping with the aspirations of the people. We must continue to implement this policy. We must firmly grasp the investigation and solve cases as they occur. We must strive to solve the major cases the moment they occur and, under the premise of punishing according to law and ensuring justice, carry out quick preliminary hearings, enforce swift sanctions, arrest and prosecute and speed up the passing of verdicts. We must concentrate on tracking down active criminals. We must resolutely destroy criminal gangs and severely punish the ringleaders.

Our party has always practiced the policy of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters." In strengthening social order, we must combine punishment with leniency. Criminal elements, even those guilty of more serious crimes, can also be lightly dealt with as long as they voluntarily confess and expose their confederates. Those who have rendered meritorious services can also have their sentences reduced or suspended. We must apply the party's policy of combining leniency with severity, divide the criminal elements, demoralize the criminal gangs, isolate a small handful, win over the majority and more vigorously attack the incorrigible criminal elements. We must repeatedly explain and publicize the policy of the party to them so that they will understand that there is no future in stubborn resistance and the only way out for them is to make a clean breast of their crimes. The rally for passing verdicts held in Tianjin yesterday has manifested the party's policy of combining leniency with severity in dealing with criminal elements.

The work of reforming lawbreakers and criminals is important. It is closely related to the condition of social order, and is an important measure in the composite control of social order. The work of reforming lawbreakers and criminals is not just the concern of departments in charge of reform. In the broad sense and from the angle of composite control, the forces of reform embrace all sectors of society. If the whole party takes action and all quarters contribute their efforts, tangible results will certainly be obtained in the work of the personnel in charge of reforming lawbreakers and criminals and there will be a big reduction in the number of new crimes.

Juvenile crime is a major problem jeopardizing social order. Young lawbreakers and criminals are not only the saboteurs of social order, but they are also the victims of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four". Apart from severely punishing, according to law, the handful who are guilty of particularly serious crimes, we must deal with the majority in the same manner as parents act toward their children suffering from a contagious disease, doctors toward patients and teachers toward students. We must enthusiastically help them, carefully "treat" them and patiently educate them. As for those who have actually reformed and changed their ways, we must not discriminate against them or reject them but must actively help them to solve such concrete problems as entering schools of a higher level and obtaining employment. We must advise those young people who have slipped to sincerely accept and treasure the education and assistance of the party and the government. As long as you will mend your ways and turn over a new leaf, you will be welcomed by the people.

At present, discipline is slack, order is chaotic, unhealthy tendencies are rampant and economic crimes are serious in some units. Consequently, the energetic strengthening of internal order is important in achieving social order. Currently, major criminal cases are constantly appearing in rural communes and production brigades. We must take advantage of the slack winter season to make a success of public security work.

Strengthening party leadership is the basic guarantee for achieving social order. Under the leadership of party committees at various levels, we must carry out a conscientious investigation, analysis and summing up of public security conditions in our respective districts and units. In accordance with the criterion of achieving notable results in strengthening public security by the end of this year, we must discover problems, set demands, adopt measures, define responsibilities and specify a deadline for making a success of this work. Political and law organs place particular importance in public security work. They should be the first to shoulder the responsibility of making a success of social order, give play to the tremendous might of the organs of dictatorship, and wholeheartedly and conscientiously fulfill their responsibilities and duties for the people. In particular, political and law organs on the frontline of the basic level must exert themselves to make a success of this work. They must rely on the masses, make a success of public security precautions, give play to the role of such people's organizations as the residential committees, public security committees, mediation committees and public security picket teams and cast an escape-proof net so that criminals who defy the law will be engulfed in the boundless ocean of people. By means of the concerted efforts of the people of Tianjin, good order in public security will certainly appear in our municipality.

LIAONING'S SHEN YUE DISCUSSES HEAVY INDUSTRY

HK091154 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 22, 16 Nov 81 pp 20-23

[Article by Shen Yue [3088 6390], secretary of Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee: "Some Questions About Giving Full Scope to Liaoning's Favorable Conditions in Heavy Industry"]

[Text] Liaoning Province is one of our country's important centers of heavy industry, being one of the earliest built with the support of the whole country. Over the past 32 years since the founding of the PRC, total capital construction investment in the whole province amounted to 34.7 billion yuan. Nearly 400 large and medium-size enterprises have been built. The gross value of industrial output increased by more than 3,800 percent over the initial period after the founding of the republic. The fixed assets of enterprises owned by the whole people amounts to 11 percent of the national total and occupies first place for the whole country. Liaoning has a relatively complete assortment of various kinds of industry, but the proportion occupied by heavy industry alone is over 33.3 percent. The important task before us now during the further readjustment of the national economy is how to put into full play Liaoning's superiority in heavy industry in order to upgrade the national economy.

Fully Display the Leading Role of Heavy Industry in the National Economy

With the further readjustment of the national economy, heavy industry has been downgraded in planning and its production has been on the downturn. As a result, some comrades have entertained the erroneous notion that since the readjustment of the economy called for the development of light industry, heavy industry should "stand aside." They even considered heavy industry as a heavy "burden." Indeed, in the readjustment of the national economy, should heavy industry even be developed? The answer is definitely in the affirmative. In readjustment work, that portion of heavy industry which should be suspended must be suspended while that portion which should be developed must be developed so that the heavy industrial sector can maintain a definite speed of development. Over the past 2 years, due to economic readjustment, that proportion of the national economy made up of light industry has risen while that of heavy industry has declined. This is a normal phenomenon and accords with the relationship between light industry and heavy industry. But we should not derive from this the conclusion that the lower the proportion of heavy industry the better or even that portion of the heavy industrial sector which should be further developed or which should be maintained at its present level should both be reduced in order to increase the level of light industry. The vigorous development of light industry is entirely necessary, but without modern equipment and raw materials, it is impossible to produce modern consumer goods. In discussing the theory of social reproduction Marx said that the two big categories of social production should have a relationship of mutual dependence, balance, assistance and restriction. When expounding on the theory about the conditions for realizing expanded reproduction with the gross capital of a society when things were balanced, Marx offered the following formula: The value of the products of the first category must be equal to the value of the compensated portion of the unchanged value of the two big categories and the value of the supplementary portion of the unchanged value of the two big categories. Based on Marx's exposition on the theory of expanded reproduction, Lenin pointed out the theory of the priority development of the means of production under the conditions of technological improvement. Our own practices have also amply shown that heavy industry is the principal link of the national economy and that the development of the national economy is inseparable from the priority development of the first category.

As for Liaoning Province, production of heavy industry products must be vigorously developed in order to ensure a definite speed of development of the national economy. The reasons are: 1) Liaoning is the center of heavy industry for the whole country. Many of its products are required by the whole country. It bears the important task of supporting the economic construction of the country. The original value of the fixed assets of its heavy industry and the gross value of its industrial output each made up about 11 percent of the national total, ranking first among the provinces of the country.

The output of 35 different heavy industrial products of the province are in the front ranks of the entire nation. Over a period of 29 years, 1952 to 1980, the province exported some 28 million tons of pig iron, over 40 million tons of steel products, and over 100,000 sets of machine tools to other localities. The export of steel, aluminum, lead, zinc, soda ash and transformer sets exceeded over 50 percent of the output of these products. Failure to do a good job of promoting production of heavy industrial products of the province would affect not only the economy of the province but also the economic development of the whole country. 2) With heavy industry making up a big proportion of the economy of the province, the development of industrial production in the province depends to a large extent on heavy industry. A drop of 1 percent in the value of output of heavy industry must be compensated by an increase of at least 2 percent in the output value of light industry. Light industry cannot bear the burden of a fall in heavy industrial production, and if heavy industrial production fails to progress, the growth speed of industry as a whole will be affected. 3) Liaoning has many backbone enterprises of heavy industry. They are the economic lifeline of the country. They have enormous potentials. If they are run successfully, they can make immense contributions. The state of national finances depends primarily on these big enterprises. Of the profits remitted to the state from provincial industries, heavy industry's share is 88 percent. Remittances from the 4 large steel plants and the 6 large oil refineries account for 62 percent of the total profits remitted to the state by the state-operated enterprises in the province.

Actually, if their profits were to fall, other enterprises could hardly make up for the loss. Judging from the situation in the first 8 months of this year, a drop of 1 percent in the profits tax [as published] of heavy industry will require a growth of 7 percent in the light industry in order to make up the difference. Heavy industry not only accounts for a large share of the economy but also provides huge profits. Last year, the profits tax [as published] generated from 100 yuan of output value were as follows: light industry, 21.86 yuan; heavy industry, 27.65 yuan; and among the heavy industries, petroleum industry, 43.37 yuan and metallurgical industry, 33.78 yuan. Hence, if the production of heavy industry is increased, the financial revenue of the state will be enhanced and the national economy will be enlivened. 4) Heavy industry and light industry depend on and regulate each other. If heavy industry is not developed, light industry cannot be developed either. In the province as a whole, 45 percent of the raw materials for light industry are derived from heavy industry. Conversely, light industry also directly renders many services to heavy industry. Many small light industrial plants' role is to make accessories for large plants of the heavy industry. Therefore, if heavy industry does well in production, light industry will have the needed raw materials, equipment, and supply of energy, and will thus be enlivened. At the same time, progress made in the production of consumer goods will naturally encourage heavy industry to reorientate the direction of its services and reform the structure of its products. This literally will enable heavy industry to advance forward in the course of readjustment. 5) Heavy industry should be subjected to a concrete analysis and not be governed by a general rule. Among the products of heavy industry, some are of good quality, some are of poor quality; some have been produced in abundance while some have not. Even among the quality products, some products are still secondary in quality. For example, heavy industry in our province renders more services to itself than to agriculture, or to light industry or to the domestic and foreign markets. Our supply of energy, such as coal, electricity and crude oil, is not abundant nor very impressive. As for the metallurgical industry, the production of ordinary steel products is excessive while production of small steel products is rather scanty. According to an investigation made of the five industries and trades of metallurgy, machine-building, crude oil, petro-chemicals and construction materials, currently the supply of over 150 varieties of "short-line" products lags behind demand. An increase in the production of these products not only can satisfy current demand but also can enliven the production of heavy industry. All the above illustrates that the large proportion occupied by heavy industry in the economy of the province is not a burden but represents wealth and affluence. It does not denote an inferior position but a superior position. Only in performing well the work of readjustment and production of heavy industry can there be any improvement in the entire national economy.

Correctly Shape the Direction of Services and Fully Tap the Hidden Potentials of Current Heavy Industrial Enterprises

Some comrades have shown a lack of confidence in letting heavy industry maintain a definite speed of development in the course of readjustment. Some have suggested "the direction should remain unchanged, the workers contingent should remain intact, production should continue and, generally, things should be carried out this way throughout the readjustment". These viewpoints are all erroneous. They illustrate that these comrades entertain conflicting views about the policy of further readjusting the national economy. Since the beginning of this year, the state has readjusted the production plans of certain departments of heavy industry. This is necessary. The proper and correct attitude to assume is to take advantage of this opportune moment, correct the direction of services, reform the structure of products, and actively take up the tasks of improving the quality of products and increasing their varieties and not just idly sit around and passively wait for development. In the course of readjustment, heavy industry should not remain idle. It has a lot of potential and certainly can accomplish much. If only the objective of socialist production can be clearly understood and the direction of the services can be truly rectified so that heavy industry will serve the people's livelihood needs, serve technological restructuring and serve national defense and the export trade, then its development can surely be guaranteed.

First, we must tap the potentials of existing enterprises through the technological rebuilding or renovation of equipment. In order to maintain a definite speed of development in industrial production in our province, the key is to enliven the production of the machine-building industry. The value of output of the machine-building industry in our province amounts to 25 percent of the gross industrial output of the province. Early this year, the tasks assigned by the state amounted to only 30 percent of last year's tasks. In the first 9 months of this year, the gross value of the output of this industry dropped by 17 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, thus affecting industries of the province as a whole. If we now grasp well the task of technologically rebuilding or renovating equipment within enterprises, not only will the urgent needs of the four modernizations be met, but also provide a way out for the machine-building industry. If the machine-building industry flourishes, the metallurgical industry will likewise be enlivened. This really represents a great potential force for the development of heavy industry. In this regard, certain enterprises have already begun to find a new way out. The Shenyang fan plant can be cited as an example. The machines formerly produced by this plant had a low efficiency rate but a high rate of electricity consumption. New models of these machines have been revised. It is found that the savings in electricity from the use of one of these new machines for only half a year would be sufficient to pay for the cost of a new machine. This agrees with the slogan that "changing an old machine for a new one makes both the manufacturer and the user happy." As a result, numerous orders were received, and a commodity which used to be sluggish in sales now enjoys flourishing sales. From 1956 to 1980, this plant produced some 4,000 sets of fans of various types. The plant now has an annual production capacity of 400 sets. This plant will spend 10 years on accomplishing the task of reforming its old facilities for producing fans. It certainly appears that all machine-building enterprises should make a technological analysis of the products they sold to their clients over the past years. If they are found to be technically backward, wasteful in energy, and low in economic effects, now during the readjustment should be the time for replacing them with new products which are structurally sound, advanced in technique, and high in economic effects. This will pave the way for an even speedier development in industrial production hereafter.

Technological rebuilding or renovation of equipment should be directed at energy conservation. In our utilization of energy, 90 percent of it passes through various kinds of machines and equipment. Unfortunately, much of our technological equipment has been like "tigers" in the consumption of oil, coal and electric power, and the effective utilization rate of the energy resources has indeed been very low. Enormous waste is frequently incurred. However, over the past 2 years, we have already rebuilt over 20 kinds of equipment of the "tiger" type, although we still must wage several wars of annihilation and strive at one stroke to have a wholesale rebuilding of the old equipment which have a high energy consumption rate. The Shenyang water pump plant, the largest in the country, recently conducted a preliminary investigation of the number of water pumps in use and found that there were approximately 3.4 million sets in use throughout the country. These pumps consumed about 20 billion kWh of electricity per year, or roughly 8.5 percent of the total annual generation of electric power within the country. But the efficiency rate of these pumps was generally lower than foreign models by 5 to 10 percent. On this basis, in a year's time the quantity of electric power consumed was 1.1 billion to 2.3 billion kWh of electricity more than foreign models. Hence, the plant proceeded first to rebuild and upgrade those old pumps which were used in large quantities and were of fairly large capacities such as those employed in the oil fields, coal mines and electric power stations. For example, they helped the Daqing oil field to plan and build two new types of water injection pumps. The result was that the efficiency rate was raised by around 10 percent. According to investigation results, the oil fields in the country currently have in use some 500 to 800 sets of these old pumps. Renovation of them not only will result in conserving large quantitites of electric power, but will also enable the plant to open up a new avenue in production. The plant estimated that once this project was well grasped beginning next year, the plant could increase its annual production at an annual growth rate of 5 to 7 percent.

The work on technological rebuilding or equipment renovation must not be done in a patchwork manner. Instead, a target should be set on achieving the international advanced target level of the 1980's, and the work should be carried out in a planned and systematic manner. This requires the machine-building industry to grasp well scientific research, set up a so-called "technological reserve," and greatly improve the planning work on machines as well as raise their production level. In order to encourage the machine-building departments to raise their technological level, we should fix the technological standards for the equipment required for the renovation and rebuilding work and arrange for their production.

Second, we must tap potential by reforming the structure of products and develop new products. During the readjustment period, heavy industry faces the problem of not having enough orders although some of their products which require high precision still have too many orders. If this problem is solved well, then the prospects for heavy industry will be steadily increasing. The Dalian high pressure valve plant was originally engaged in the production of high pressure valves for industrial use. In recent years the sale of its products was sluggish. The plant then made an exhaustive survey of the petrochemical plants throughout the country. It collected detailed data on what kind of equipment the plants had, what kind of valves they used and the quantity required. In organizing production work, it insisted on the "four successes" system, namely, success through superiority and surpassing others in quality; success through completeness in variety, offering more varieties than others; success through low prices, maintaining a small profit margin but selling more products; and success through speed in delivery of orders, meeting emergency needs without fail. Over the past 2 years, the plant successfully trial-produced over 80 varieties of new products and added over 200 new specifications. From January to July this year the plant's production of valves increased by 30 percent over the corresponding period last year. This literally revived the plant from near collapse. It shows that once the production services of heavy industry are put on the right track and the products are marketable, production within heavy industry will rise.

Third, we must tap the potential of comprehensive utilization, thoroughness and depth in processing, and precision in processing. Our province has many heavy industrial enterprises, including enterprises which produce raw materials and a number of large enterprises. The resources available for comprehensive utilization are vast. For example, such resources as the residual ores from our metallurgical industry, residual gas from our oil refineries, and the "three wastes" of industry, in general, were not fully utilized in the past on account of the system of division of control and our failure to pay attention to the economic effects of comprehensive utilization.

Regarding comprehensive utilization and completeness or depth in processing, the potentials of the petrochemical industry should rank foremost. According to reference materials from abroad, in the world market, the ratio of the value of raw crude oil, petrochemical products and refine products, when fully utilized, is 1:10:100. Raw crude oil valued at \$1, can produce plastics worth \$5, synthetic fiber worth \$10 and finished product worth \$100. At present, Liaoning has a crude oil processing capacity of 25 million tons, over one-third of the national total. But the comprehensive utilization rate of crude oil is very low, and there is much waste. The output value of petrochemical products derived from using crude oil as a raw material is less than 300 million yuan, or roughly 9 percent of the gross output value of the chemical industry of the province. According to an investigation, in the 8 crude oil refineries of the province, by means of a second refining of crude oil, suitably raising the depth of the refining process and grasping well such comprehensive utilization measures as making use of the waste gas from the refineries and rebuilding the aromatic hydrocarbon components, we can increase the output value of these enterprises by 1.1 billion yuan a year and the profits tax by over 500 million yuan a year which will represent, respectively, one-fifth and one-sixth of the gross value of output of the crude oil industry and profits tax of the province.

Fourth, we must tap the potentials of exports in foreign trade. Heavy industry in Liaoning Province has a strong foundation but in the world market its products are few and the volume of transactions is negligible. Take the machine-building industry for example. In 1980, the total export volume of electric machinery products amounted to only 2.6 percent of the gross value of output of the machine-building industry of the whole province, whereas in industrially developed capitalist countries, the export volume of electric machinery products was around 50 to 60 percent. The products we export at present constitute mostly those after only crude processing and relatively few after precision or deep processing. Furthermore, mostly single unit machines, and few whole set machines, are exported. In fact, certain semifinished products exported by us are reexported to us after assembling or processing in foreign countries, while single unit machines exported by us are frequently reexported to us after complete sets have been formed abroad. The losses therefrom are enormous. As a matter of fact, our province has many exportable products, and in many varieties, and indeed there is much we can do in this regard. We must be ambitious and earnestly strive to break into the world market. We must grasp the export abroad of industrial products as a strategic task.

Fifth, we must tap the potentials of management and control. For a long time in the past, we became accustomed to relying on production increases to maintain and raise the level of income. Now the call to heavy industry is to reduce production without reducing the income level and, in fact, to reduce production while raising the income level. Leading comrades of the State Council have pointed out that at present, in certain enterprises, particularly the large backbone enterprises, gold literally may be found everywhere and that there are great potentials. Actually, in certain enterprises, not only are there vast hidden potentials but also there exist very apparent and distinctive potentials. Just as certain comrades have said: "No need to use a spade or a pick ax; all one has to do is to bend over and pick things up." The only question is what kind of key should be used to open up the door to the hidden potentials. During the readjustment period, heavy industry should take a new road of reorganizing and improving management and control and upgrading the economic effects, and the key to opening up this door lies in putting in full play the role of economic levers and implementing a correct economic policy.

Putting Heavy Industry's Superiority in Full Play; Providing Vigorous Support to Light Industry

Our stress on grasping heavy industry does not mean that we can dispense with light industry. On the contrary, light industry must be greatly developed. In Liaoning Province, simultaneously with firmly grasping heavy industry, the vigorous development of light industry is tantamount to giving fuller play to the role of heavy industry. In Liaoning, heavy industry occupies a large portion of the economy of the province. Our cities and towns are densely populated and a large number of people are currently awaiting employment. The purchasing power of the people has all along been higher than the national average. Development of light industry will increase the production of daily-use consumer goods. It will help in meeting the livelihood needs of the people, make the market flourish, speed up currency circulation, stabilize commodity prices, provide jobs for those awaiting employment and increase the revenue for the state. In 1979 and 1980, light industry in the province achieved certain results. The gross value of output in 1978 increased by 41 percent and, in 1980, it increased by 20 percent over the preceding year. From January to September, there was a further increase of 13 percent. In June this year we adopted a development plan for light industry which selected 10 big trades and some 60 major products to form the pivotal center, laid stress on improving the quality of products and increasing their varieties and set a target on improving economic effects. We were determined that in the next 5 years light industry will develop at a continuous growth rate of 5 percent annually.

Development of the light industry is inseparable from the assistance provided by heavy industry. Production of the means of production should not only be for the purpose of meeting the production needs of the production department itself but also to meet the needs of those departments which produce consumer goods and require more of the means of production. The ultimate purpose of socialist production is to satisfy the livelihood needs of the people. The heavy industry of our province accounts for a large proportion of its economy, has a strong foundation and is capable of supplying a large quantity of means of production for the production of consumer goods. This provides an advantageous condition for the development of light industry. Over the past 2 years, the heavy industrial cities of our province such as Shenyang, Anshan, Fushun and Dalian have achieved notable results in their activities aiming at the target of "heavy industry helping light industry and light industry promoting heavy industry." The experience and methodology of these activities were mainly the following: 1) Organizing heavy industrial enterprises to provide the textile and electronics industries with advanced technical equipment and model tools, thus speeding up the steps in the technological restructuring of light industrial enterprises. 2) Organizing heavy industrial enterprises to provide the textile and electronics industries with large quantities of raw materials which are good in quality and conform with the prescribed specifications; a portion of steel products and petrochemical raw materials are provided to them from a fixed source of production and supply, thus building up firm cooperative relationships. 3) Organizing heavy industrial enterprises to assist light industrial enterprises to solve technological problems and overcome technological problems. 4) Organizing those heavy industrial enterprises which have the necessary conditions to directly manufacture daily-use consumer goods and which possess more or less similar production techniques and raw materials as light industries. 5) Transferring to the textile and electronics industrial system a portion of the heavy industrial enterprises which have become idle, or have no prospects for the future, or are fit for use in light industrial production and thus reinforcing the technical backing to light industry. 6) Organizing a number of heavy industrial and light industrial enterprises for economic cooperation centered on the production of key light industrial products; carrying out production cooperation on the "one dragon" thesis.

7) Transferring from large heavy industrial plants technical personnel and management cadres to help certain light industrial enterprises to reinforce their technical capabilities and to reorganize and improve their operation and management. In general, the adoption of these measures has helped, on the one hand, to solve the key problems in light industrial production which have been long standing and, on the other hand, to open up a new service area for heavy industry. It is beneficial to coordinating the relationship between light industry and heavy industry and promoting the overall development of industry in general.

LIAONING OFFICIALS ATTEND 9 DEC MOVEMENT FORUM

SK080600 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpts] A forum to mark the 46th anniversary of the December 9th movement was held at the provincial youth palace this afternoon. The forum was jointly sponsored by the provincial CYL committee, the provincial student federation and the Shenyang Municipal CYL Committee and the municipal student federation. Leading comrades of the province and Shenyang municipality, including Guo Feng, Li Tao, Liu Yiyun, Liu Wen, Chen Beichen and Deng Zhongru, attended the forum. Some of these leading comrades participated in the December 9th movement.

Attending the forum on invitation were some veteran cadres who had participated in the movement, including Wei Zhi, (Wang Zhe), Miao Baotai, (Liu Qixin), (Han Yongdan), (Zhenghongxun), (Xu Zhen), (Liu Weidong), (Li Mingshan), (Ma Jia) and (Jin Tiequan), representatives of college students to be graduated this year, CYL members, youths and CYL cadres and CYL committee secretaries of 39 colleges and universities in Liaoning -- some 300 persons in all.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the forum. He said our purpose in commemorating the December 9th movement is to promote the glorious patriotic tradition of the December 9th movement -- to cherish the party and the socialist motherland and to devote ourselves to the four modernizations. He said we do not have many opportunities to do meaningful work in our lifetime. The responsibility of the youth of our generation is to work hard and bring prosperity to China. You are a generation of hope. I believe that you will do a better job and make greater contributions than the youth of the era of the December 9th movement.

The forum was lively. Veteran cadres who cherished the younger generation and youths gathered happily to air their views and sing historical revolutionary songs to express their strong determination to strive for the prosperity of China under the guidance of the party.

BRIEFS

LIAONING PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX -- With the support of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, three oil refineries under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and two chemical enterprises under the control of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and local authorities in Fushun municipality are planning to incorporate into a large integrated company -- the Fushun general petrochemical complex. According to departments concerned and experts, 260,000 tons of waste gas will be recovered by the three refineries every year and used as raw materials by the two chemical enterprises to produce various chemical products which will create 370 million yuan of industrial output value and 120 million yuan of profits and taxes to be handed over to the state. These chemical products will create 1.8 billion yuan of output value every year if they are processed into final products. The incorporation will create 92,000 or more jobs. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 81 SK]

QINGHAI RIBAO URGES IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL WORK

SK090858 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] QINGHAI RIBAO on 9 December frontpages an editorial: "Further Develop the Excellent Situation in Rural and Pastoral Areas." The editorial first discusses the gratifying situation in the rural and pastoral areas in the province. Then it states: We must note that not a few new problems have emerged under the excellent situation in the rural and pastoral areas. They are: rural areas have failed to thoroughly publicize and implement the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China; ideological and political work has been weak; and a number of grassroots leading cadres are in a lax and weak state, at a loss concerning what to do with emerging problems and dare not struggle against unhealthy trends. Besides, education for cadres also lags behind.

Although many localities have introduced the responsibility system, there is still much to be desired in the contract system and a great deal of work is yet to be done to improve, stabilize and upgrade these systems. What with misunderstanding of the party's policies on the part of some cadres and people and with the relaxed restraints imposed by the leadership, many localities have recklessly felled state and collective trees, divided up state and collective property and [words indistinct], incurring great losses to the state and collective property. Although these malpractices are not the primary feature of the rural situation, they hinder the further consolidation and development of the excellent rural situation. We must not treat them lightly. We must exert continued efforts to intensify leadership, conduct thoroughgoing investigations, and adopt effective measures and painstaking and meticulous work to solve them.

The QINGHAI RIBAO editorial sets forth the following tasks to be successfully implemented at the moment:

1. Thoroughly study and implement the resolution and the guidelines of the meetings on problems on the ideological front sponsored by the central and provincial CCP committees. Intensified efforts should be made to strengthen ideological and political work in rural areas. It is necessary to strengthen the party branches in rural and pastoral areas, both organizationally and ideologically.
2. Resolute efforts should be made to uphold the principle of coexistence of different forms of the responsibility system. Except for a small number of communes and brigades which have so far not introduced the responsibility system and units whose members are greatly dissatisfied with the forms of the responsibility system in force, all other localities, regardless of what forms of the system they have introduced, must stabilize and continuously improve and upgrade them.
3. Promote scientific farming and livestock raising and actively develop a diversified economy and commune- and brigade-run enterprises.
4. Strengthen and improve party leadership.

QINGHAI OFFICIALS DENY PRICE HIKE RUMORS

SK100828 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In an interview with station reporters, responsible persons of the provincial finance and trade office and price bureau answered questions on market prices. They categorically denied rumors about imminent price hikes on some commodities and urged people not to believe such baseless rumors.

Answering the first question raised by the reporters, a responsible comrade said: Since the prices for polyester-cotton and polyester-viscose fabrics were lowered and the prices for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes were increased, the market situation has been good. Take Xining municipality, for example. Sales of polyester-cotton and polyester-viscose fabrics during the 10 days following the price hikes increased 28 percent over the previous 10 days. This is conducive to improving the people's livelihood. After the price hikes, the variety and quantity of alcoholic drinks and cigarettes supplies have shown improvements. Many people believe that the price hikes are contributing to overcoming the current state financial difficulties and eliminating malpractices in the supply of commodities.

In referring to the recent rush of purchases of some commodities, the responsible comrade said many rumors about price hikes have begun circulating these days. For example, some people have spread the rumor that the planned supply of flour will be discontinued; cloth coupons will be abolished; the price of gasoline will be hiked and so forth. These are the reasons behind the recent rush purchases of grain, cooking oil, sugar tea, soap and knitting wool. They are, in fact, baseless rumors. They absolutely will not happen.

When asked about future price policy, a responsible person said it is essential to maintain basically stable market prices in the future. Some daily essentials such as grain, cooking oil, cotton, clothes, meat, coal and popular vegetables will continue to be subsidized by the state. A responsible comrade concerned told the reporters that to ensure overall stability of market prices, the finance and trade departments are prepared to firmly attend to the following tasks:

1. Ship ample commodities to the province before the New Year's and spring festivals. Efforts should be made to use motor vehicles and [word indistinct] as the Longhai railway is now blocked. Supplies of quality flour, rice, cooking oil and soybean products should be appropriately increased during the periods around the festivals. Special attention should be paid to vegetable supplies.
2. Step up price controls and resolutely put a stop to the erroneous behavior of arbitrary or disguised price hikes. Continued efforts should be made to promote propaganda on price policy.
3. Correctly implement the [word indistinct] and take a correct attitude toward the conduct of business.

The responsible comrade concerned pointed out that those bad people who intentionally fabricate rumors to mislead people and disrupt the market should be severely cracked down on according to law.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI CIVIL AFFAIRS -- The provincial civil affairs department recently issued a circular urging all localities to do a good job in giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs in rural areas. The circular states: The measures to give preferential treatments should be meted out in accordance with local responsibility systems and living standards of the masses. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Nov 81 SK]

QINGHAI FRUIT OUTPUT -- Qinghai Province has reaped a bumper fruit harvest in 1981. The fruit output is expected to be 31 million jin. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Dec 81 SK]

SHAANXI PUBLIC HEALTH RALLY -- On 23 and 24 November, the Shaanxi provincial public health bureau held a rally to commend and award citations to advanced medical teams and advanced individuals in fighting flood and carrying out relief work. Vice Governor Song Youtian attended the rally and spoke. He said our medical teams have fully displayed both the spirit of helping each other and the strength to undergo twists and turns. All these serve to manifest the superiority of our socialist system. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 81 HK]

XIAO KE WRITES ON PARTY HISTORY QUESTIONS

HK100549 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 10 Dec 81 p 5

["Newsletter From Beijing" column: "Xiao Ke Writes on History"]

[Text] Xiao Ke recently wrote an article expounding on the question of compiling party history. He advocated seeking truth from facts, writing things just the way they happened, and not covering up the mistakes of senior officials. He particularly mentioned restoring to their original state the merits of party founder Chen Duxiu, together with the "Futian counterrevolutionary incident" of 1930, and criticized, without naming him, Mao Zedong who had full powers to deal with that incident.

Xiao Ke comes from Jiahe County, Hunan Province. He is now 73. He was one of the founders of the second front army of the Red Army. He currently holds the posts of standing committee member of the Central Military Commission, vice minister of defense, and commandant and first political commissar of the military academy. He is strict in self-discipline, is disgusted by unhealthy trends, and enjoys a good reputation.

His article, entitled "A Talk on the Correct Attitude in Historical Research," was published in the No 4 issue this year of WENSHI TONGXUN (LITERATURE AND HISTORY NEWSLETTER).

Xiao Ke pointed out China has an ancient culture and attaches great importance to evaluating history and historical figures. Many official historians, exponents and scholars of history have had a fine tradition of writing about events the way they happened.

Such traditions can now be selected and applied. That is to say, first, people should not conceal bad things by submitting to power and influence; second, they should not flatter people of power and influence through being enticed by them; third, they should not affirm everything and gild the lily, nor should they negate everything or hit a person when he is down.

Many forbidden and semi-forbidden areas in party history research have been broken into since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, but it cannot be said that such areas no longer exist. Xiao Ke said due to the fact that feudal thinking is far from being eliminated, such things as personality cult, the patriarchal system, the practice of one person alone having the say, partiality to old friends and acquaintances, the cultivation of unofficial relationships, opening the back door and so on exist in varying degrees in certain areas and departments.

Writing on the question of compiling party history, Xiao Ke pointed out, the resolution on a number of historical questions has been published, however, it cannot be said that there is no need to research -- or there is only a need for a little research -- on issues other than those mentioned in the resolution. There are "a number" of questions that the resolution mentions. There are very many questions in party history that require research. He stressed: "I feel that two of these many questions should be solved quite soon."

The first is the question of Chen Duxiu.

Xiao Ke quoted Mao Zedong's words: Chen Duxiu was "the commander in chief in the May 4th movement." At that time Chen Duxin, Li Dazhao and others "collected together" progressive young people who had accepted Marxism, and "founded the Communist Party, thus gaining merit;" "when revising party history in future, we must still speak of him." In addition, Zhou Enlai said, "Chen Duxiu gained merit in founding the party," he held it is necessary to make an all-round study of a historical meritorious figure like Chen Duxiu even though he later made mistakes. There will be onesidedness in future writing of party history unless serious research is carried out on Chen Duxiu.

Xiao Ke said: "I recently saw the documentary film 'The Herald's Song' but I could see no sign in it of the commander in chief of the May 4th movement and the chief figure in founding the party. It was Li Dazhao who appeared in the scene of founding the party, yet the people know that there was Chen in the south and Li in the north; this is the conclusion that fits the historical facts. As far as research of Chen Duxiu is concerned, I hold that it should not just be limited to his period in the party and before that, but should also include the period of the Trotsky-Chen abolitionists."

What was the difference between Chinese Trotsky-Chen abolitionists and foreign Trotskyites? What was their attitude to the Chiang Kai-shek regime of the Kuomintang? What was their attitude toward imperialism, especially Japanese imperialism, and how did they behave in Kuomintang jails? What was their political attitude between their release from jail and their death? Xiao Ke said that all these are examples of issues that need research.

The second is the question of the suppression of counterrevolutionaries (including solving the problem of the Futian incident) in the Jiangxi soviet.

Xiao Ke clearly pointed out that people in the past already made up their minds that this was a question of counterrevolution. Looking at it now, it seems that the question was inflated.

In the Jiangxi soviet at that time, the founders of the party, the Red Army and the guerillas in southwestern Jiangxi, such as Li Wenlin, Zeng Bingchun, Wang Huai, and Hu Chong, together with many cadres and soldiers of the Red Army, large numbers of local cadres and even some of the masses, were described as the A and B regiments, the great majority of whom were not to be trusted.

Xiao Ke said: "We often say what an important role the Sanwan reorganization, and especially the Gutian conference, had on the consolidation of the Red Army, and that the party and military organizations of the Red Army were extremely close-knit. During the deepening of this land reform drive and the growth of the Red Army, 17 or 18 percent of the A and B regiments were plucked out, and there were A and B regiment organizations from the headquarters down to every company and platoon; what then has happened to the role of the party leaders and the Gutian conference?"

In conclusion, discussing the responsibility for the inflation of the "Futian incident," Xiao Ke did not mention Mao Zedong by name, but implicitly pointed out: "This mistake was mainly caused by the fact that the general front committee and the senior leaders of the Red Army's first front army were inexperienced in suppressing counterrevolutionaries and onesided in their thinking. Solving this historical case is bound up with the question of the experiences and lessons of the development of the Jiangxi soviet and with the reputation and treatment of those who were wronged and their families. It should be cleared up."

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